INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XX NO 180 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

22,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS IN LANCASHIRE

POLICE CHIEF ORDERS BULLION MERCHANTS TO SEE HIM TO-DAY

The President, the vice-President and the members of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange have received a letter from the Police Commissioner of Bombay in which they have been asked to meet the Commissioner of Police to-day at 12 noon.

It is understood that the Police Commissioner desires to discuss with them the question of certain firms who have been put on the boycott list.

"CONGRESS H.Q." NOTIFIED

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Governor-in-Council notifies that premises number 141 in Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, in which the North Calcutta Congress Committee's Office (which has been declared unlawful) is situated and premises number 21 in Padanidhi Lane, Dacca, in which the Dacca District Congress Committee's Office (which has been declared unlawful) is situated as places which are used for purposes of an unlawful association.

The Governor-in-Council also notifies that if any detenue under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, who is directed to proceed under escort from one place to another for detention, during the journey disobeys or neglects to comply with any written or verbal order given by the escort, the latter may use any and every means necessary to enforce compliance with such order.—A. P.

NEW LABOUR M. P.

LONDON, July 27.

A bye-election to the Commons at Wednesbury has resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
Banfield (Labour)	21977
Davis (Conservative)	18198

Labour gain.

The bye-election was due to the succession of Mr. Ednam to Peerage.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

Montreal. — German airman Wolfgang Von Gronau has arrived here.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"RAID ON BENARES CONGRESS HOUSE."

BENARES, July 27.

Batches of Congressites both women and boys attempted to raid this evening the Local Congress House at Maidagan which is at present in the possession of the police and which was strongly guarded by the police officers, sowars and constables.

It appears that two volunteers entered the house unnoticed and went up the roof where they were seen hoisting a Congress flag raising national slogans. Soon after this police arrested them and removed the flag. About twenty women volunteers and some four men volunteers were arrested.

The crowd which had collected in front of the Congress House was dispersed by police.—A. P.

REVIVAL OF GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 27.

Berlin.—The hopes of militant nationalists to see the revival of the German army have been greatly stimulated by Von Schliecher's suggestion yesterday that a German army and armaments should be increased unless her neighbours disarmed to the German level. The suggestion, however, is conditional on Germany failing to achieve equality at Geneva, says a high official of the Ministry of Defence. Therefore the Minister of Defence prefers to keep details of his further plans private until the last word is spoken at Geneva.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERAL FINANCE

Unanimous Report Of The Committee Of Inquiry

INDIVIDUAL SETTLEMENTS WITH STATES ON THE BASIS OF SETTING OFF DEBITS AGAINST CREDITS SUGGESTED

NEW DELHI, July 23.

The simultaneous publication in England and in India today of the Report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) completes the work of the three Committees appointed by the Prime Minister in December last after the second session of the Round Table Conference.

UNANIMOUS REPORT.

The Report is unanimous and is signed by the Right Honourable J. C. C. Davidson, Chairman; Sir Reginald Glancy, Deputy Chairman; Lord Hastings; Lord Hutchison of Montrose; Sir Maurice Gwyer; Sir Charles Stuart-Williams and Mr. J. R. Martin.

The task assigned to the Committee was to examine the extent to which the existing financial relations of the Indian States with the Government of India and the Crown present obstacles to the attainment of an ideal system of Federal Finance.

As pointed out in the Prime Minister's letter of instructions to the Chairman, such a system would be one under which all Federal Units would contribute on a uniform basis to the federal resources. The attainment of such uniformity in the future Indian Federation is hampered by the fact that, on the one hand, numerous States make, or have made in the past, direct contributions of a nature not made by any Province of British India; whilst, on the other hand, many of them enjoy a measure of immunity from the incidence of those very taxes which will be the main sources of Federal Revenue, or possess a privileged position in respect of certain important Federal Subjects such as "Posts and Telegraphs" and "Coinage and Currency."

The Committee remained in India from 29th January till 30th April, 1932. Details of their tour among the Indian States, which extended to considerably over 10,000 miles and involved almost continuous travelling, Personal discussions were held with 88 Rulers or their Ministers as well as with several deputations representing whole classes of smaller States

PRACTICALLY "FEDERAL" SUBJECTS.

The Report gives a historical survey of the circumstances in which the Indian States came into relation with the British Government and gives a brief account of the origin of the contributions and immunities. It is interesting to observe how, as the result of economic developments subsequent to the transfer of the responsibilities of the East India Company to the Crown, the States had already become closely identified with numerous branches of all-India activity even before the emergence of the federal ideal. To a great extent indeed Railways, Currency and Coinage, Posts and Telegraphs and Salt are already "Federal Subjects." The all-India services of public utility function in the States as well as in British India, and taxation through sea customs and the salt tax is largely of all-India incidence. But the States still lack the means of influencing policy in these matters, and the measure of autonomy already vouchsafed to British India has made it difficult for the Crown to safeguard their interests in the economic sphere. Hence, the Committee regard it as inevitable that, in the process of transferring further responsibility in such matters to Indian hands provision should be made for the due participation of the States.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cash contributions no less than 725 have been catalogued and classified. The Federal Finance Sub-Committee of the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference recommended that, in so far as these payments are of a feudal nature, they should be wiped out 'pari passu' with the direct contributions required from British Indian Provinces, and, further, that there should be immediate remission in respect of any part of such contributions which may be in excess of 5 per cent. of the total revenues of the State concerned. The present Report, however, does not accept the view that the State's contributions in general are of a feudal nature, and would justify remission not so much on feudal analogies as on the general principle of uniformity of contribution to federal resources.

After scrutinising the origin and purpose of all the seven classes of contribution referred to above, the Committee recommends that all except two should rank for remission. The two exceptions are: (1) contributions for special or local purposes and (2) 'assigned' tributes—i.e., tributes originally payable by one State to another but assigned by the creditor State to the British Government.

The Committee endorses the recommendation of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee in regard to immediate relief for States which pay contributions of this kind in excess of 5 per cent. of their total revenues. The amount thus recommended for immediate remission is estimated at Rs. 11 lakhs per annum (about £82,500).

As regards the period within which effect should be given to the general principle of remission the Committee recommends that this should be done 'pari passu' with the remission of direct contributions from the pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The following were the members of the Indian States Inquiry Committee:—

The Right Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, Chairman.

Sir Reginald Glancy, Deputy Chairman.

The Lord Hastings.

Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison. (now Lord Hutchison of Montrose).

Sir Maurice Gwyer.

Sir Charles Stuart-Williams.

Mr. J. R. Martin.

COMPLETE STOPPAGE IN ALL MILLS

OPERATIVES IDLE

Strike May Spread To Outlying Area

LONDON, July 27.

Over twenty-two thousand cotton operatives are now idle at Burnley.

There has been complete stoppage in all mills in the town including some which have been operating on more-looms-to-weaver system.

It is expected that all outlying mills will cease work by the end of the day owing to the withdrawal of labour.

The police have been reinforced owing to the disturbances.—Reuter.

INDIANS SKITTLED ON DRYING WICKET

NAIDU'S BROTHER TO PLAY IN ENGLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 27.

In the two-day match between Northumberland and the All-India Team, which commenced at New Castle to-day, India batting first had made 68 for the loss of 8 wickets at the close.

There was no play to-day before lunch in the two-day match between Northumberland and the All-India Team at Newcastle as the wicket was wet.

C.S. Naidu, brother of the Captain of the Indian Team, has played himself into the Indian Gymkhana Team. He has now been invited to tour England with the Gymkhana team.—Reuter's Special.

The weather was fine and the wicket was drying when the Indians went in to bat, opening through Naidu and Marshall. The partnership was short-lived, Baxter claiming both the wickets. Naidu was caught by McKay and Marshall by Paterson off the came bowler for 11 and 6 respectively. Allen disposed off Wazir Ali, when he had made a single McKay again holding him. Nazir Ali, the top-scorer, to-day fell a victim to a catch by Paterson off Robson for 25. Allen claimed the next two wickets, Palia being caught out by Paterson for 2 and Godambe by Orde for a duck. Lee clean-bowled Jehangir Khan for 12. Amar Singh had not broken his duck when Robson clean-bowled him. The Indians had made 68 for 8 when stumps were pulled up, Joginder-Singh and Kapadia batting with 8 and 2 runs respectively to their credit.

Scores:—

ALL-INDIA—1ST. INNINGS.

Naidu c McKay, b Baxter	11
Marshall c Paterson, b Baxter	6
Wazir Ali c McKay, b Allen	1
Nazir Ali c Paterson, b Robson	25
Palia c Paterson, b Allen	2
Godambe c Orde, b Allen	0
Jehangir Khan b Lee	12
Amar Singh b Robson	0
Joginder Singh (batting)	8
Kapadia (batting)	2
Extra	1
Total (for 8 wickets)	68

SAPRU LEAVES AFTER BUSY DAY IN BOMBAY

Talk With Liberals Proves Inconclusive

"WAIT AND SEE" POLICY

After week-end conferences with leading Liberals and Responsivists in Poona, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay on Monday by the "Deccan Queen" and spent a busy day with his political friends before leaving for Allahabad the same evening.

GOVT. MUST CHOOSE.

At a luncheon given in his honour by a leading Liberal, he had a free talk with Bombay non-Congress leaders on the political situation with special reference to the new Hoare Plan. Sir Tej Bahadur seems to have expressed that he has left nothing unsaid about Hoare's back-sliding. It is for the Government, both Indian and British, to decide whether they would plough the lonely furrow or go on with the Federal Plan with the full and active co-operation of the Round Tablers.

HOARE WILL STICK TO IT.

Speaking about the possibilities of resurrecting the Conference plan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have expressed his misgivings about Sir Samuel Hoare coming round to satisfy Indian opinion. He seems to have urged the view that the Liberals should make a prompt decision regarding their future course of action in view of the darkening clouds on the political horizon.

"WAIT AND SEE" AGAIN.

It appears that his appeal for immediate decision did not find favour with a section of Liberals, who would prefer "to wait and see" Government policy after the Communal Award. This section seems to have found in Lord Irwin a veritable "sheet anchor" and has still hope, that he will use his influence inside the Cabinet to restore the Round Table method.

Sir Tej Bahadur's talks with the Bombay Liberals ended inconclusive and there is no knowing how Liberals are going to meet the new Hoare menace.

"HIGH TRADITIONS OF INDIAN POLICE"

Bengal Governor Assures Protection "In Every Possible Way"

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Addressing jointly the officers and men of the Bengal Police at a Police Parade this morning, his Excellency the Governor said that, he had been closely associated for the past twelve years with the work of some great police forces of the Empire. The Indian Police shared the traditions of those older forces which would ever strive to observe those high traditions. Continuing his Excellency said:—

"You have to carry out your duties under exceptionally difficult conditions. Not only are you called upon to deal with exceptional volume of the ordinary crime such as is always rampant in times of economic distress, but you are confronted with widespread and deeply-rooted political conspiracy, whose leaders rely upon outrage upon life and property for the attainment of their ends."

POLICE REPUTATION.

His Excellency added that, it was only to be expected, considering the conditions under which the police have to work that insidious attempts would be made from time to time to besmirch the police reputation and thereby undermine their self-respect and hamper them in their work. In certain cases, members of the police force had been accused of improper conduct. Such accusations, it was his Excellency's endeavour to ensure, were carefully and thoroughly investigated, not by the methods of public enquiry which, unfortunately, lent themselves too readily to mischievous propaganda and was apt to be exploited for their purpose, but methods equally effective.

NO REPRISALS.

Concluding his Excellency said:—"Nothing of the nature of reprisals will ever be tolerated so long as I am associated with the Government of the Province. On the other hand, when you are wrongly and most unfairly accused, you will be protected and supported in every possible way."—A. P.

Fontier Fort Attacked By Tribal Force

PESHAWAR, July 27.

A report has reached Peshawar that on the night of July 25, an attack was made by Tribesmen on the Miskini Fort and was repulsed by forces of the Nawab of Dir. The latter is confident about the situation.—A. P.

JUTE TRADE STANDARD

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PLEA FOR EARLY LEGISLATION

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government emphasising the necessity of very early legislation to remove the present iniquitous basis of trading between buyers and sellers of jute. In the course of the letter the Chamer points out that among others the Central Banking Inquiry Committee had observed that standards would be fixed early and "we further recommend that Local Governments concerned should take prompt steps for fixation of proper standards of jute."—A. P.

COLDSTREAM MURDER

Two Naujawans Arrested

PESHAWAR, July 27.

In connection with the Coldstream murder, the local police searched to-day the house of two ex-members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha and arrested them. Their names are Abdul Rahaman and Sohanlal.—A. P.

AUDIT OFFICERS ACCIDENTALLY LOCKED UP IN GIANT SAFE!

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 27.

Stockholm.—Two audit officers engaged in sifting the affairs of Kreuger group, had an alarming experience when they were accidentally locked in a giant safe at the great Swedish Match Palace —headquarters of the Kreuger concerns.

The victims of the misadventure were: Mr. J.M. Leckie (Briton) and Mr. Jacobson (Swede) on the staff of the British auditors, who are straightening out the Kreuger accounts. They were temporarily in a strong room when another official inadvertently touched the closing apparatus and the great door swung to.

It was first feared that the officers would be suffocated, but the closing valve was fortunately provided with an airway. Locksmiths worked for two hours in an effort to release the captives. Finally a duplicate key was found and the occupants were released rather unnerved, but otherwise scatheless.

OTTAWA AND SOVIET

LONDON, July 27.

Ottawa.—The immense amount of useful and necessary work is being done daily by the Conference although time is not yet ripe for the publication of the conclusions reached by some of the Committees on thorny problems engaging their attention.

It is now anticipated that wheat will play little or no part as no duty or quota is desired. The Argentine meat supplies which are at present essential provided the problem to the Meat Committee which has now decided to submit the proposals that Dominions meat should be admitted free into Britain with three-and-half-penec per lb. duty on foreign beef except that from Argentine, duty on which should be three farthings.

"CHEAP RUSSIAN GOODS."

The question of cheap Russian goods is exercising the Conference and it is generally agreed that it is not desirable completely to ban Soviet merchandise. The British delegation, however, is prepared to take steps to prevent imports of cutprice foreign goods from any source. Mr. Bennett's experts have prepared a list of 3,000 articles for free list, but the formidable total includes a large number practically of no value to Canadian manufacturers, urging their claims for protection on Mr. Bennett who, however, is not disposed to assist them where their industries are not efficient.

Mr. Stevens (Canadian Minister of Trade) believes in silver as a secondary basis of currency which India is likely to introduce. —Reuter.

Shoe Hurled At Magistrate

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

A convict hurled a shoe at the City Magistrate, to-day in his Court as the Magistrate pronounced judgment sentencing him to three and half years' imprisonment for two offences of theft.

The shoe, however missed the mark and the Magistrate was unhurt. The convict made a second attempt to hurl a shoe at the Magistrate, but in the meantime the police present in the court arrested him.—A. P.

LONDON, July 27.

Berlin. — Reichbaner leader Breuer has been released.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

for First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

for Each Additional Words

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

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6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SALESMAN to canvass orders for Enlargements and Oil-paintings. A profitable line for energetic persons. Apply Post Box 2132, Kalkadevi, Bombay.
A R. 7636

WANTED—Honest and Influential CANVASSERS for fast selling Articles. Apply immediately DESAI. Post Box 181, Bombay.
A R 7640

WANTED—for an up-country Cotton Mill, a perfect SIZING MASTER, who can see winding warping and sizing departments and has experience in chemical testing of ingredients and can tackle all kinds of machinery of the department and repair work, and able to make light and heavy mixings. Apply to Box No. 1660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5280

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT for a Match Factory. Good pay, lodging free. Preference will be given to Japanese. Apply with testimonials to 2140, Lakhsadan, Naisarak, DELHI.
A R 7507

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow
A R 7570

WANTED—One experienced and capable hand to join a Fire, Life and General Insurance Co., at Calcutta, as Manager and control all departments. Remuneration Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications and experience, with excellent future prospects. Apply:—MENUR & CO., Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
A R7625.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Estd. 1913).
CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply, who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY. 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—GUJARATI CLERK for (English) Correspondence and Typewriting. Apply DUN ALUMINIUM FACTORY, Tardeo, Bombay.
A R 7645

WANTED—in a highly respectable Hindu Family, an experienced M.A. or B.A. whole time LADY TEACHER with Sanskrit as second language for Ahmedabad. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay required to Box No. 1669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7643

WANTED—YOUTHS, either sex, to make money in spare-time. Permanent progress of sure profits but most easy job for willing workers. Apply Box No. 1667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7639

Situations Wanted

BY A YOUTH of respectable Khattri family, left College in 1930, 4th B.Sc. year class to serve country, was getting Govt. Scholarships. Changed circumstances family to support. Sympathisers to please communicate with Box No. 1668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R7641

Educational

WANTED—Young men to undergo training for Physical Directors' Course through correspondence and to obtain B. P. E., degree to start Institutions in every town on decent pay. Send two annas stamps for Prospects. THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Ootacamund.
E R7626.

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

11 LBS. BASKET post, 1st variety. Table apples, Pears Plums, Green almonds, Walnuts, 5/8 ORIENTAL KASHMIR ORCHARDS, Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R 7530

Profession.

ARRIVED AT BOMBAY
The Famous Spiritualist

MAHMOUD BEY.

Having spent two months out at Hyderabad, the well known Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY is now in Bombay and can be consulted at his Office. Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, opposite New Customs House. His consultation fee still the same—Rs. 5 for three questions.
P R7637.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS to push the sale of fancy Indian made wooden toys, utensils etc., on commission for terms, please apply to:—TANDAN BROTHERS & CO., Block No. 6, Dera Ghazi Khan, (Punjab).
A R 7642

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

RE. TEL. 24637

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.
5198

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1932 to TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1932, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N. B.—Warrants for the Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1932, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 17th August, 1932. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately
5301

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Bombay, 11th July, 1932.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 15th August, 1932, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1932, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH.
K. M. MACDONALD.
Managing Governors.
5294

EVENING COURSES IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

In response to Public Demand the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, has now instituted complete courses for Wireless Operators. Classes will commence on the 10th of August and will meet in the evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Full particulars and prospectus can be had from the College Office. Only passed Matrics are admitted.
5296.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL TRADING CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

With reference to the Notice herein, dated the 27th of May last, published in Part II of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 2nd day of June last and in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd June last. Notice is hereby given that the Meeting herein fixed for the 11th day of July, 1932, has been POSTPONED to the 14th day of September, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. to be held at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, for the purposes referred to in the said Notice of the 27th of May, 1932.

CHOTALAL KANJI & CO.,
Liquidator of the Commercial Trading Co. Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Dated the 25th day of July, 1932.
5294

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we are the Proprietors of the Trade Names (1) "IDEAL" and (2) "FLEUREXTINE". The Former is used in respect of Pastel Boxes, Erasers, Poster Colours, Water Colour Tubes and will continue to be used in connection with the said articles and other articles of Stationery drawing and surveying either specially imported or manufactured or dealt with by us. The latter is used in connection with a special preparation of oil used for painting.

Any fraudulent imitation or infringement of our rights in any way will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1932.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
R7638

Public Notices

W. I. A. A. DINNER

at TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

on

FRIDAY, 29th JULY at 8-30 P.M.

to be followed by a discussion on MOTORING TOPICS.

Members should send in their names and the names of their guests immediately to the SECRETARY.
W.I.A.A., 8, Queens Road.
5300.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) MARIAM SULTANA, widow of Mahomed Hussein Dehdashti, (2) AZIZ DEHDASHTI, (3) KHALIL DEHDASHTI and (4) FERDOSE, daughter of Mahomed Hussein Dehdashti and wife of Ahmed Nimazee, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim or interest against, in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, bungalow and outhouses or dwelling house standing thereon called "PARADISE LODGE", situate, lying and being at Mahableshwar, in the District of Satara, containing by admeasurement 7 acres, 21 Gunthas or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as Revision Survey No. 78 and property No. 78 in Map or Plan of Mahableshwar village, deposited in the Office of the Collector of Satara and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the boundary of Sindola village, on or towards the west by Survey Nos. 117 and 53, on or towards the North by a Public Road and on or towards the South by Survey No. 121.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1932

KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5299.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
and
In the matter of T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.
F. E. DINSHAW and others ..... Petitioners.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 22nd day of June, 1932, on the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners F. E. Dinshaw and others it was ordered that the said T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd. be wound up by this Honourable Court and the Court Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Bombay, dated this 27th day of July 1932.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
5301

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L. Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22
P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sensational Drama of Love and Regeneration
BARBARA STANWYCK
IN
"THE MIRACLE WOMAN"

The Romance of a Girl who betrayed her faith—But could not deceive her Love.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

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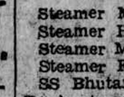

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Madras Maru	14th July	29th July
Havre ,,	26th ,,	8th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	23rd ,,
Celebes ,,	23rd ,,	6th Sept.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 27.

Bhutan, Miller, Kobe.
Havre Maru, Itowe, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.

C5Lyous, Adams, Calcutta.
St. Dunston, Hullen, Calcutta.
British Dominian Dannier, Abadan.

LOADING.

July 27.

Steamer Malwa for Kobe.
Steamer Havre Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Madras Maru for Kobe
Steamer Favorate for Rangoon.

SS Bhutan:—The P & O S N Coy.'s steamer Bhutan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

SS Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

SS C/Lyous:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Lyous, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

SS St. Dunston:—The steamer St. Dunston, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

SS British Dominian: The A P O Coy.'s steamer British Dominian, will sail to-day for Abadan via Cochin, with a general and same bottom cargo.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Bales.
Berar	33
Rajputana	25
Compta-Dharwar	298
Westerns-Northerns	107
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,537
Linseed	1,056
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	279
Gingellyseeds	106
Poppyseeds	101
Groundnu's	2,368
Castorseeds	1,614
Rice	9,304
Myrabollams	273
Cottonseeds	726
Mowraseeds	160
Gram	581
Joowar	2,665
Bajree	1,560
	Tons.
Coal	2,254

GEN. DAWES'S SUCCESSOR

Ex-Democratic Senator Appointed

WASHINGTON, July 27.

President Hoover has appointed a former Democrat Senator, Mr. Atlee Pomerene, to succeed General Lawes to the chairmanship of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. General Dawes when he was Ambassador in Britain, was called back to the United States to be the President of the Reconstruction Corporation. A few days after the appointment General Dawes resigned the office and announced that he was retiring to look after his banking interests in Chicago. It was stated that the resignation was due to differences of opinion between him and the U. S. Treasury and that President Hoover having sided with his officials, General Dawes was forced to resign.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was formed to devise schemes of reconstruction so as to reduce unemployment.

PERSIAN PROGRESS

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali sends us the following passage extracted from an English weekly with regard to the flourishing condition of Persia:—

"At the meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Sir Hugh Barnes was able to give a most encouraging account of the position in Persia. The country has a balanced Budget, the import restrictions have favourably affected the trade balance, while efforts are being made to resuscitate local industries and to establish new ones which will meet the primary needs of the population. As regards agriculture, attention is being paid to tea, tobacco, and silk production in the Caspian Sea provinces. Then the uses of electricity and the possibilities of water conservation and supply are being increasingly considered, while steady progress is being made with the railway projects. This brief summary will serve to show the nature of the progress which is being made under the guidance of an Administration which is zealously striving to further the development of the resources of the country. Sir Hugh Barnes expressed the view that the country is in a favourable position to take advantage of any improvement in world conditions."

Drama In Aid Of Swadeshi Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, July 25.

The Deshabandhu Dramatic Co. staged yesterday afternoon their play "My Land" written by Ganesh Shastri Phatak of Kurundwad in aid of the "Swadeshi Exhibition" which is to be shortly opened here under the auspices of the Sholapur "Buy India League." Deducting Rs. 200 given to the Company, it is understood that Rs. 1,450 were realized by the League. Dr. Vaishampayan, M L C (Sholapur), President of the League, thanked the company and presented a gold medal.

Parel Maratha Co-operative Credit Society

The annual general meeting of the Parel Kshatrakulotpanna Maratha Co-operative Credit Society was held on Sunday July 24 at the J. K. Building, Parel, when Mr. V. P. Varde, B.Com. Hon. Secretary of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, and Chief Accountant, Provincial Co-operative Bank, presided. The meeting adopted the annual report, together with statements of accounts, distributed profits, and elected new committee for the ensuing year. The president in his closing speech reviewed the position of the Society and exhorted the audience on the importance of thrift and requested them not to consider the work of the Society as that of a Sahukar who gave loan to the borrower with a selfish motive, while the Society helped its members with the idea of mutual help.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

The Theatre Of The "Half-Educated"

Degrades Taste And Intelligence

A hoity-toity fellow, who writes in one of those popular picture-papers which are published for people who can barely read and cannot think recently informed me that he thought very little of the theatre. The man was a film-fan, and had, it seemed, been brought up on celluloid. He had a movie-mind. Think, he ineptly exclaimed of going to a theatre to listen to a play which is interrupted by intervals between the acts at least twice in the evening, when you can go to a cinema and not be interrupted at all! Why he imagined that I would be entertained by his opinions I cannot imagine, for I take no interest in the likes or dislikes of the semi-illiterate. I recollected, however, that a film-producer in a public debate on the cinema, had made this point about the dreadfulness of intervals between the acts. My reply to him was a reminder that a lady not only saved her life and the lives of many other ladies, but enriched the literature of the world by interrupting herself every evening for A Thousand and One Nights. A visitor to our planet might amuse and certainly bewilder himself by observing a notable difference between an audience at a good play and an audience at a good film. In the cinema the audience has a lethargic look. Its members lie about in heaps, physically as well as intellectually sprawling. They are slack. They look doped. In the theatre the audience has an intent and alive look. Its members sit upright, and are physically as well as intellectually taut. They are braced. They look alert. If there is an interval in a cinema the audience is seen to have that air of boredom which invests the celluloid peoples: they are for ever trying to conceal their yawns. In the intervals in a theatre the audience shows signs of activity. People talk to each other vivaciously. They move, not like robots, but like human beings. They greet each other and talk about the play. The celluloid people, on the contrary, if they speak at all, whisper to each other as if they were present at an inquest and had just viewed the body!..... It is a saddening sight to see film-fans emerging from a cinema. So that, one says to oneself, is what sixty-two years of free and compulsory education has done for us. Almost one wishes that when the atom was split in Cambridge the other day the direst results had followed!

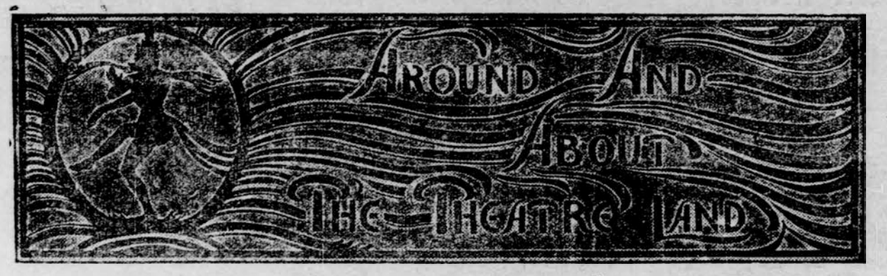
I was moved to write in this strain by a letter which I lately received from a lady in Brisbane who lamented to me over her lot as a lover of plays. She left England, she said at the age of twelve and has now been in Brisbane for twenty years. Her contact with the theatre is maintained chiefly through "The Observer," for the devout lover of the play is scanted in Brisbane. "I wonder," she adds, "whether to see a film" made out of a play "spoils the flavour of the play as to my mind very few talkies carry the same conviction." Her statement is in direct conflict with that of the abounding person who writes for the picture papers. To him, there is no conviction in any play in a theatre. "Never my Australian correspondent continues, "let a novel of yours be filmed. After seeing the travesty Hollywood made of "Susan Lenox" one could weep for its poor author. What a blessing he is dead!" Then she laments over her lot. "In Brisbane we practically have to go to the talkies for amusement: There are only three theatres here—two are vaudeville houses, and only occupied in "spasms": the other His Majesty's, is often empty for months. Quite a number of attractions seen in Melbourne and Sydney never come to Brisbane. We are the Cinderella state theatrically, but I must admit that the majority will only patronise musical comedy.....During the whole of 1931 we had (1) a second-rate company in "Hay Fever," the only Noel Coward play I've ever seen, and (2) a musical comedy company headed by Dorothy Brunton in a reportoire of three musical plays. When I see "Mr. Liverpool" or "Mr. Manchester" or someone writing about what he does get and what he doesn't get in the way of theatrical fare I feel like screaming out our woes ....Through the medium of the talkies, I've met Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn, Ivoy Novello, Fay Compton and Evelyn Laye but rican. never see a foreign film at all!....

My correspondent is not exacting. She does not ask for productions which only wealthy cities can support. She asks only for a fair ration of intelligent theatrical entertainment. It is denied to her. The fault for that she sorrowfully admits, is probably in the taste of the Brisbane playgoers who, when they visit a theatre at all, go only to musical comedies.

One is not censorious or dully austere in taste when one says that a person who is brought up so far as dramatic entertainment is concerned, on musical comedies and Hollywood films, is in a state of acute intellectual starvation. That state is ill enough when those who are in it do not know any better than to take the innutritious or even malnutritious, food which is offered to them. How infinitely worse it is when the hungry know that there are better stores of food elsewhere in the world, that the food they are eating is only filling space and is protracting their pain by slowly starving them. I invite my readers to ask themselves how they would like to live in a place where they could seldom, or never, obtain satisfaction of some hunger. Suppose, for example that a lover of books were to inhabit a city in which the single sort of volumes available to him were boys' bloods or coloured comics—the literary equivalent of the majority of moving-pictures—or the palpitating romances of a lady novelist! Or suppose that a lover of pictures were tied to a town where only moving pictures or cheap reprints of "The Stag At Bay" were to be seen! Or that a musician were physically prevented from hearing anything but fox-trots like "Just a Blue-eyed Blonde" and "Let's All Sing Like One O'clock." Would we not, hearing of such a person, feel intensely sorry for him? There is no solitude so bitter and deep as that of the man who has to live, without relief, among his intellectual inferiors. What should we do if we had no books, no pictures, no music with which to console ourselves for the presence of too many people? I find, as I grow older, that the thought of parting from people hurts me less and less, but that the thought of parting from the long green hill on the other side of the valley in which I live, and the young larches at the upper end of my garden unfolding their leaves in the spring, and the brown beeches turning to a luminous green, inexpressibly wounds me. How easily we could do without most of the people we know! Those few friends friends we have and their adoption tried, are grappled to our souls with hoops of steel. The rest!.....But if we were told that we should never again see that spinney we love or hear the sharp bark of our dog cracking the brittle evening air, or watch the orange moon climbing from behind the cliff and turning lemon-yellow as it mounts the sky, or that we should not live to see the branches of the sapling birches turning silver against the dark green of the pine trees, how we should grieve!

Heaven knows I have no wish to rob the half-educated of their pleasures. It is not their fault that they are nit-wits, for no one wishes to be a nit-wit. But heaven also knows how deeply I resen the assumption that my likes and dislikes are to be governed and satisfied by the decisions of the vast mob of witless ones who suppose that what is not to their taste must be awful. Increasingly we are controlled and directed by the herd which has no wish for any subtlety or wit but insists that all statements shall be as plain as their looks. On a bookstall lately, I saw a crudely-coloured work called "Armchair Science." Is not our measure to be found in that sentence? Armchair everything! This is too much trouble, that demands an effort, the other means labour and thought and little reward. So this and that and the other are no good. Formerly, the inane were left in their inanity, but now their folly is flattered, and they are told that what they think and what they want are all that need be thought and wanted. Maeterlinck, in a terrifying work called "The Life of the White Ant," describes the appalling existence of the termites. They eat their way through everything. "In the termitary," he says "the gods of communism become insatiable Molochs. The more they are given, the more they require; and they persist in their demands until the individual is annihilated and his misery complete. Endlessly they eat. "Nothing is proof against their ravages, which have

(Continued on page 10.)



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction rious activities and thoughts of the anu costume-design and the va-Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE MAKING OF THE NEW THEATRE
THE DIE-HARD "EDUCATIONISTS"

Sixty-two years of free and compulsory education in England have not helped either the taste or the intelligence of the English play-goer. And, St. John Irvine, wro writes on the theatre of the "half-educated" is inclined to apertion the blame solely to what he calls the "celluloid" public. He has, in the article published alongside this, given cogent reasons for his belief. But he appears to have failed to diagnose the system which provide or rather produces the "half-educated" play-goer. It is the current educational system controlled by the die-hards—without insight into the vital problems of the present day and with complete lack of foresight for the necessities of the future that vitiates the taste and ruins the intelligence of the play-goer.

* * * *

It would be futile on this occasion to enumerate the number of ways in which we, in India, have succeeded only in exaggerating the defects of a system we have imported from England. In no other phase of our national life are the imported defects so glaring as in the domains of art and culture. Our outlook, our fundamental conceptions and values even, of intellectual problems of culture and of civilization are stained by these defects.

* * * *

The response from the educational institutions in the city to Sudraka's dramatic masterpiece, "Mrichchakatika" staged by the Indian National Theatre and the response to their Shakesperean plays recalled to my mind very vividly, the mental outlook and atmosphere in which most of those who control the city's educational institution live and prosper. I should have spoken about their mental attitude rather than about their response. The term would be more accurate. For the manner in which these educational institutions regard cultural activities in the city is not the manner of understanding or responsible response.

* * * *

"Hamlet" was good because there were people who thought it the right fashion to believe it to be good. "Mrichchakatik" was "Indian," for some it was "ancient," consequently, it was not the right social fashion to witness it. "Julius Caesar" was prescribed for schools and every school boy knew it. Therefore, some at least of the educational institutions thought it wise to prevent the proverbial school boy from knowing it better, from making a dead text-book an intimate personal and pleasurable experience.

* * * *

As I said, I am not speaking about the response to a particular performance or play. I am describing the mental attitude of the die-hards who control the city's educational institutions towards the theatre as such. I know of the "eminent" in the city who when they cannot treat cultural problems with undisguised flipancy clothe it with the more offensive snobbery of the completely ignorant. But I was under the impression that the number of "progressive" educational institutions was more appreciable. It seems to be less than noticeable.

* * * *

However that may be, the task of the "Indian National Theatre" and of all eages of cultural and artistic enterprise, for progressive initiatives is crystal clear. They must persist. They must educate the "half-educated" who control the cultural institutions in the city and also the "eminent" who aspire to influence the half-educated.

* * * *

Those educational institutions in the city cannot possibly be expected to understand the national and international significance of employing the means of entertainment as the most dynamic and effective means of education. Such an Institution as the International Cinematographic Educational Institute at Rome would, of course, be anathema to them. It should not longer be so. They must emerge to light from the intellectual backwaters the fondly live in as their paradise.

National Film Institute

The Proposals Disapproved

Opposition was shown by members of Standing Committee B of the House of Commons on Tuesday to the suggestion for the establishment of a National Film Institute, with an income provided out of a percentage of the profits received by the opening of cinemas on Sundays. The matter was raised during the further consideration of the Sunday Entertainments Bill, and Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, undertook to bring forward, on Report, proposals on behalf of the Government. Major Entwistle (Bolton, U.) presided.

During the discussion Mr. Law (Hull, S.W., U.) moved that 5 per cent. of the profits obtained from Sunday opening shall be paid "to such a national organization concerned with the development of the use of films for educational and cultural purposes as may be approved by the Lord President of the Council." He said that whatever difference of opinion there might be on the general principle of the Bill, there would be fairly general agreement on the question that the cinema was an influence of incalculable educational value. We in this country were almost alone among the people of the world in making no national provision for the development of films, and made no sort of attempt to take the film seriously. The Commission on Educational and Cultural Films had recently recommended that a National Film Institute should be set up. Such an institute would have a progressive influence on the national taste and would set up some positive standard by which the public could judge o the films it saw. It would be of the greatest possible assistance from an educational point of view. At present there were only 100 schools where cinemas had been installed. That was because of the lack of suitable educational films, and a National Film Institute could very easily catalogue and classify the films to be used, and, by keeping in touch with the trade, could advise them as to the production of educational films. The institute could also advise as to the type of film required for exhibition in the Colonies, and would be a research centre. There would be no attempt to impose any controlling body on the film industry or to nationalize the industry. The institute would be of benefit to the industry and to the public.

Sir H. Samuel, after referring to the great power of the cinema and to the criticism of the standard of the films generally shown, said that the film industry was a young industry and they should do all in their power to stimulate and assist its progress. The Commission which had recently reported was, in the words of a leading article in "The Times", composed of "some 50 men and women, mostly of high distinction in the educational world, with advisers drawn from a few Government Departments."

That Commission, after sitting for two years, unanimously recommended that there should be established a National Film Institute to do for the art of the cinema what other organizations had done for the other arts. With regard to funds, such an institute must have an assured income. In present circumstances the Government could not ask Parliament to make any grant from public funds. It was now suggested that 5 per cent. of the profits from Sunday opening might be devoted to this purpose.

It might be that there would be more than one organization needed, and, on behalf of the Government, he suggested that instead of specifying the purposes to which the sums should be devoted, the matter should be left to the Privy Council Offices todecide as to the precise allocation. It might be that some body now established could act satisfactorily for a time. At all events, it would be advisable not to prejudge the future too definitely. He suggested that, instead of inserting the amendment in the Bill, the Government should bring forward an amendment on Report which would provide that a sum up to 5 per cent. should be devoted to this purpose, and that the allocation should be left to the Privy Council Offices. The Lord President of the Council had approved this.

In the debate which followed many members opposed the amendment, which, instead of being withdrawn, was negatived.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Representatives of the interests and organizations that set up the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films met at the building of the Society of Antiquaries last week to receive the Commission's report. Sir Benjamin Gott, chairman of the Commission, presented the report, which was welcomed with expressions of satisfaction at its favourable reception in the Press.

Mr. A. C. Cameron, joint honorary secretary, explained that in putting forward an amendment to the Sunday Perfomance Bill proposing that 5 p.c. of the receipts from Sunday Cinemas should be devoted to the work of the projected National Film Institute—an amendment which, it is expected, will come up for discussion in the House of Commons next week—the Commission had not expressed any opinion on the merits or demerits of Sunday cinemas, since they regarded that question as outside their province. All they said was that if there was to be Sunday opening, and if part of the profits was to go to sources outside the trade, then such a body as the National Film Institute was entitled to an early call on 5 per cent. of the profits.

The Commission was authorized to continue its efforts to establish the proposed Film Institute and attain its other objects, on the motion of Professor L. J. Myres, vice-President of the Commission. They were, he said, anxious to continue their efforts to form and direct public opinion until the Institute had been safely established.

"HAMLET" PRODUCED AS COMEDY

Daring Experiment In Russia

Traditional conceptions of "Hamlet" have been smashed with iconoclastic ruthlessness at the Vakhtangov Theatre here, where Shakespeare's drama is being presented under the direction of the young Soviet regisseur, N. P. Akimov, to the accompaniment of music by one of the best-known modern Soviet composers, Dmitry Shostakovitch.

It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that Akimov has transformed "Hamlet" from tragedy into comedy, and the Vakhtongov production is calculater to evoke repeated gusts of laughter.

This result has been achieved largely by eliminating from Hamlet's character all traces of tenderness, of melancholy, of introspective brooding and irresolution. The play is thus drained of philosophic content and becomes, under Akimov's daring hands, a brilliant but somewhat cold drama of intrigue and action, varied and relieved by numerous outbursts of broad farce.

Akimov's production is interesting if only as a specimen of how ingenious use of settings and costumes can change the accepted version of a play while leaving the original text tolerably intact. Akimov's Hamlet is a short, stocky man, who radiates activity, vigour, decision. He has a clearcut goal; the throne of Denmark.

There are equally daring experiments in the field of costumes and setting. Most of the characters in the play wear clothing so vivid and striking as to produce almost a grotesque effect, and this greatly enhances the farcial effects which are given to the scenes when Hamlet baits Polonius, or when the King, followed by the other spectators, flees from the too realistic play.

This highly original "Hamlet" has encountered a varied reception from the Soviet theatrical critics. Some of them feel that the producer failed to expose the essential weakness of Hamlet as an individual, while others take Akimov to task for not reflecting in the play the struggle between trade capitalism and feudalism which, according to strict Marxians, dominated the life of Elizabethan England and consequently the work of Shakespeare.

At the same time the brilliance and the entertaining quality of the production and the acting are generally recognised. If Shakespeare could have seen Akimov's transformation of his "Hamlet" he would, perhaps, have scarcely recognised the play as one of his tragedies. But he might have regarded it as a worthy addition to his comedies.—"Observer."

The Film In National Life

GIVE PUBLIC TASTE AND NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT A CHANCE

"Every country sooner or latter gets the films it deserves. It can learn much from foreign experience and foreign masterpieces and in providing these a National Film Institute has inestimable service to render. But its choice of films, if be but allowed to see and choose at large, will be and must be its own."

Prof. Meyers, who in the article reproduced disapproves of the "thoroughly English muddle" in films regards the films "less as a device of the devils than a powerful instrument of culture."

The Report of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, published on June 10th, brings to a clear issue much informal discussion, and the harvest of a wide, systematic and sympathetic enquiry. Almost unawares a scientific toy of the 'nineties, the "moving pictures" of Muybridge and Marey, has become a world-wide instrument of enjoyment and instruction: it has given rise to a vast industry, and confronted us all, whether we "go to the pictures" or not, with problems of public taste, of propriety, almost of order. The parallel achievements of phonograph and gramophone might have brought us to similar issues, if it had not been that "wireless" distribution, when it supervened, was found to be scientifically controllable before its vested interests became uncontrollable politically. The result in this country is the benevolent despotism of a chartered monopoly, subsidized by the receivers, of what it sees fit to distribute, though without remedy if they turn a deaf ear to its programmes and "listen in" to Paris or Moscow, writes Prof. J. L. Meyers in the "Spectator.")

With the film things have fallen out otherwise. There are tariffs on imported films, but they are imposed in the interest of trade, not of morals or education; there are licences for exhibition, but they are precautions against fire, panic and misbehaviour, not on the screen but in the stalls. There is a cross-division between films fit and unfit for children, and another between scientific and entertaining; and at the moment a thoroughly English muddle as to what films may be shown and when. The concern and the partial responsibilities of the Home Office, and the Board of Education and Trade are shared by the Colonial Office and India Office. Successive Imperial Conferences have passed resolutions for "closer co-operation and exchange of information," and the last one tossed the ball to the Empire Marketing Board.

Meanwhile other countries have acted. Canada has already a first-class Government Motion Picture Bureau, mainly concerned, it is true; with Canadian resources and opportunities, but co-operating with private enterprises in documentary records of educational and historical value. South Africa is making a beginning. Victoria contemplates a Bureau of Visual Education, maintained through a duty on imported films. A Colonial Office Committee has done good service in bringing overseas needs and experiments into touch with home skill and enterprise. The United States, Japan, France; Germany, Italy and Russia—in this order of more explicit State-interference—are attempting to co-ordinate, guide, control and undertake either distribution, or production or both. National self-consciousness everywhere begins to regard the film as a potent and eloquent expression of its own outlook on life; and inclines to restrict or encourage other nations' films, as they seem to enhance or confuse its own clarity of vision. There is even talk of a Convention or the mutual free admission of "educational" and "cultural" films, in the interest of better understanding and wider intelligence; and with the generous support of the Italian Government the League of Nations has already its International Film Institute in Rome. Other countries have already practical experience of various kinds of national organization for film interests and our own Commission is emphatically of the opinion that in this country a National Film Institute, established by charter, conducted by a public Board of Governors and representative Advisory Council, and maintained (in part at least) by public funds, is the best and most practical solution of our own film difficulties.

INSTRUMENT OF CULTURE.

For even in England the result of recent experience of films as a factor in national life has been to set people thinking of films less as a device of the devil than as a powerful instrument of culture, even more than of policy. Two discoveries, obvious enough now that they have been made, have greatly contributed to this. One is the rapidity with which the children acquire "film-sense," the soundness of their criticisms and the fundamental wholesomeness of their tastes. The other is the corresponding facility with which non-European peoples, even of lowly culture, learn—for good or evil—what a film has to teach: a gift already in fruitful use for sanitary and social as well as agricultural instruction in many remote provinces of the Empire.

All this experience, however, as the Commission's Report admits, and itself illustrates, rests on empirical and piecemeal impressions. Even the great "producers" are frankly experimenting with their lavish apparatus, with their clever artists, and with the public. The technique of education-by-film is in its infancy, as that of the "magic-lantern lecture" was forty years ago.

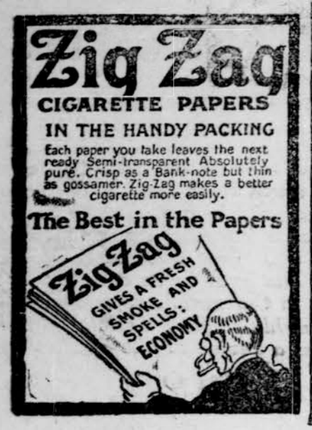
THE PUBLIC UNSATISFIED.

The film-going public, though it knows what it likes, and on the whole likes what is good, if not the best, does not know how to get what it wants, though it is learning to avoid what bores or offends it. Distributors and showmen, meanwhile, are involved like "tied-house" publicans in a bad system of speculative production and syndicated supply; initiative and experiment are as costly, at this end of the chain, as in production. It is as hard, for instance, to "revive" a ten-year-old film as a Greek play. And all this at a time when film production and film wealth expand amazingly, but are not yet quite prepared—any more than other enterprises at the same phase—to invest in research or even to look far over the garden wall."

But for the timely and generous help, indeed, of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, this Commission's Report might have been delayed till too late. It is in time, however, first for Ottawa, where its recommendations can appeal to Canadian initiative and experience, as well as to the very interesting experiment of the Harvard Film Institute near by. It is in time, we may hope, to influence here not opinions only but votes, in dealing with our local and special problem of Sunday cinemas.

INESTIMABLE SERVICE.

And it is in time, above all, to reinforce and rally those varied trends of liberal opinion which incline to give public taste and national self-respect their chance, and to let the public acquire by reasonable experience and opportunity the "film-sense" it deserves and is already in a fair way to achieve. It is not the people who on principle avoid the "movies" who are the best judges of what "movie-goers" feel or think. Every country, it is clear from the Report, gets sooner or later the films it deserves. It can learn much from foreign experience and foreign masterpieces, and in providing these a National Film Institute has inestimable service to render; but its choice in films, if it be but allowed to see and to choose at large, will be and must be its own. We are indeed at one of those crises where cure is better than prevention.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CHINA STILL IN CHAOS

NATIONALISTS DISUNITED

When considering the future of China most people have given their main attention to the internal situation and the probable course of events ensuing from it. Foreign interference was not expected, because the interested Powers under the Washington Treaty undertook to give China every encouragement to reorganise, and pledged themselves to consult each other before taking any action calculated to affect the process.

During the past few months these guarantees have gone by the board and the military intervention of Japan introduces a new and disturbing factor, writes the 'Times' correspondent in China. Henceforward the future of China does not depend on the Chinese alone in anything like the same degree as before, but must be profoundly affected by the policy of their Japanese neighbours, who themselves are involved in economic and political circumstances over which their control is uncertain. China lost Formosa and recently Mongolia, apparently without any great inconvenience, because these were undeveloped territories over which Chinese control had never been complete.

But Manchuria is rich; it has thirty millions of Chinese inhabitants, it is potentially one of the economic paradises of the earth, and is an ideal outlet for the overgrown population of China, as is proved by the enormous Chinese immigration in recent years. China needs Manchuria just as much as Japan needs it, and possibly the Chinese will continue to flock to it in the future, whether the overlordship is Chinese or Japanese. Curious it will be, too, if the millions of Chinese multiply indefinitely and create a mighty prosperity out of the millions and millions of fallow acres, largely for the benefit of an alien State.

EYES ON MANCHURIA

The Japanese repeatedly say that they have no intention of annexing Chinese territory either in Manchuria or elsewhere, but there is no doubt that they desire to guide Manchuria in the future so as to make it a great market for their own industrial products and a producer of revenue to pay for military power. Whether the Japanese have been justified wholly, or in part, in virtually taking possession of this great territory will be reported upon by the League Commission, and it is sufficient to say here that under Chinese rule Manchuria was most unfortunately treated, peasants and traders being sweated unmercifully—but not worse than in China—for the benefit of a military and official autocracy mostly composed of men of humble origin and little education. With the creation of a big army and the growth of personal power came political ambitions in which figured the desire to intervene in the affairs of China proper, and the intention gradually to force the two unwelcome foreign elements, Russian and Japanese, out of the country.

Military adventures in China speedily brought financial disaster on Manchuria, and in 1929 arbitrary action against the Russians resulted in a painful reverse for the Chinese. Undeterred by the lesson on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and encouraged by the amiable but perhaps short-sighted conciliatory policy of the foreign Powers, the Manchurian Government continued to ignore Japanese grievances and claims, and incidentally took a great liberty with the surplus funds of the Pecking-Mukden Railway owing to British creditors. In 1930 commercial depression hit the world, and Japan and Japanese enterprises in Manchuria in particular with the result that a big cut in the Japanese Army was threatened.

MANCHURIA WILL PAY.

To avoid such a disaster—from the point of view of the professional military element in Japan—and take advantage of the opportunity provided by world economic weakness, the military decided to take the action in Manchuria which they had long urged. Manchuria in the future they hope will pay, directly, or indirectly, for the upkeep of a proportion of the powerful army which Japan maintains as a guard against Russia. To obtain the necessary revenue the Japanese will try to institute sound government in Manchuria, and in the end, if Japanese plans prosper, the Chinese inhabitants will be better off than they have ever been under rulers of their own nationality. Whether they will appreciate the side on which their bread is buttered or allow themselves to be disturbed by national aspirations and a thirst for personal sacrifice will depend upon the care with which Japan handles them.

But as the attempt to establish a new Japanese-controlled State in Manchuria has deepened resentment in China, and as the Chinese politicians delight in exploiting national feelings, and the hysterical student element readily responds to this treatment, China for years to come is likely to be anti-Japanese, strongly averse from trading with Japan and eager to intrigue and plot with their countrymen in Manchuria for the embarrassment and downfall of the new Manchurian regime. She may also add to Japan's difficulties in instituting smooth and profitable government in Manchuria, and encouraging boycotts of Japanese in China proper. The least to be expected is strained relations between the two countries. China maintaining overgrown military forces for defence, Japan waiting for an excuse for another forward step, when it suits her to take it.

JAPANESE ASPIRATIONS.

The direct interest of Japan in Manchuria was confined to the zone of the South Manchuria Railway, though her claims extended much farther, into Inner and even Outer Mongolia. Recent developments suggest that she seeks to control the whole of South Manchuria, and the adjacent section of Inner Mongolia, while she has surged into North Manchuria regardless of the established position of Russia in the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Japan in fact is going far outside her recognised zone of special interest, and as she is trying to create a Chinese Government independent of China to rule over Manchuria, including the Russian sphere, it is plain that she is seeking domination over all the territory of Manchuria. Her readiness to go north into the Russian sphere is indicative of the expansive character of the policy of her militarists, and the point occurs to observers that the highly vocal anti-Japanese agitation in China, and endeavours which will probably be made to weaken Japanese authority in Manchuria, may at some early date cause Japan to consider entering China proper, for the same sort of reasons that she took action in Manchuria and sent armed forces to Shanghai. A few years ago China's integrity was guaranteed by the Nine Power Treaty, but hereafter what happens depends largely upon whether Japan has the intention, and is able, to press forward into China.

What, then, is China able to do to avert encroachment from outside? In the Nine-Power Treaty she is invited to reduce the enormous and superfluous armed forces which were promoting internal disorder, causing financial embarrassment, and preventing the establishment of national unity. Since the signing of the treaty, however, over ten years have elapsed and the armed forces are greater than ever, internecine warfare has been practically continuous, unity is far from achieved, and financial embarrassment has become virtual bankruptcy. All of which means either that the Chinese have disregarded the sound and disinterested advice of the Powers or have been totally unable to give effect to it.

MORE FACTION.

Following the series of wars between Peking and the provinces, and between the various Tuchuns, there began the new revolution which resulted in the defeat of those military organisations which refused to side with the Nationalists from Canton and led to the transfer of the capital from Peking to Nanking. The Kuomintang was now in command, but differences among the leaders soon became manifest. Power became centred in a section headed by Chiang Kai-shek whose rise to predominance excited keen jealousy among many of the other commanders who had had shared in his campaign.

Another series of wars followed between Nanking and the discontented leaders, all of which were won by Nanking, but so inconclusively that the opponents remained in being and were deterred from continuing opposition only by promises of liberal financial support. The last of these wars, in 1930, was ended by the intervention of the Manchurian forces under Chang Hsueh-liang, who sided with Nanking for the purpose of restoring peace. Nevertheless, all the great armies remained in existence, and, though Chang was empowered to disband those in the north, the lack of funds to pay them off and provide alternative occupation has restricted him to some reorganisation which in fact leaves, the great proportion still under arms and their maintenance a continuing burden on the State.

FINANCIAL HAVOC.

These wars played havoc with the finances of the country and whereas the Customs revenue since tariff autonomy was conceded has been quadrupled by additional duties, the Government to-day owes nearly dol. 1,000,000,000 of domestic debt practically all incurred for military expenditure. The service of these loans, plus the added cost of the foreign debt resulting from the fall in silver, absorbs so much of the total revenue that the balance for ordinary administration requirements is inadequate, so that for the current year there is an estimated deficit of dol. 12,000,000 monthly.

That estimate is based on the 1931 level of the Customs revenue, yet a recent official statement announces that Customs revenue for the first four months of 1932 is dol. 20,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1931. Some of the decrease is attributable to the war situation at Shanghai and the aftermath of the Yangtze floods, but there is little doubt that the volume of the foreign trade is diminishing. World depression is having its effect, but few will dispute that the biggest factor is internal insecurity and excessive irregular taxation, which reduce the export trade and consequently affetes the purchasing power of the people.

STILL TROUBLE.

Politically China appears to make little progress. The great floods of last summer did not prevent Canton breaking away from Nanking and if the menace from Japan has brought them together again there is little cordiality in the union, and even now, when the Shanghai situation is not yet cleared up and the future of Manchuria is still an outstanding national problem, there are signs of further differences liable to lead to renewed conflict. The North is full of troops, whose allegiance can be retained only by lavish expenditure. All over China the military commanders are looking for means to maintain their forces, and any kind of combination between them for this purpose is possible. Jealousy and rivalry outstanding, and patriotic motives are seldom apparent.

There is no great national movement to restore unity, to reorganise, to reconstruct; and though Nanking has preached these aims for four years no progress worth mentioning has been made in respect of any. The tendency to modernize is strong, and telephones, aviation, and wireless telegraphy are the toys—for China that is what they are—which receive attention, while railways and the wonderful canal system are almost moribund, shipping is neglected, little attention is paid to the development of agriculture, mining is not encouraged. Industrial enterprise has been brisk at Shanghai, and, with low silver and high import duties has made progress, but elsewhere has been stifled by predatory exactions by official and military authority.

NEED FOR REFORM.

Education is being starved, the law is effective in operation almost nowhere, Communism after two years of military effort on a large scale to suppress it is rampant in four or five provinces, banditry afflicts nearly every province to an extent never paralleled in history, and there is no real State effort to better social conditions or improve administrative methods. There are extensive plans for reform in all branches of the administration and eager desire by those who prepared them to put them into operation, but little evidence to show that anything profitable has been done.

Lack of funds is largely responsible for failure in this respect, but behind that there is the plain indication that the leaders, inspired by the party and personal interest, have been using the available resources much more for ephemeral political objects than for solid national purposes. The conclusion is irresistible that patriotism is still a weak growth that political and administrative ability is deficient, and that the leaders in general lack the qualities necessary to the guidance of the country out of the utter confusion into which its affairs have fallen.

In their foreign relations the Chinese have not been fortunate. They have irritated the foreign Powers by the paper abolition of extraterritoriality, and by their incessant demands to be relieved of the so-called "unequal" treaties, though it is apparent to all the world that they are making a hash of governing their own country and are unable to assume reasonable responsibility for the protection of the important foreign interests which are so valuable a feature in the economy of the country.

AT SHANGHAI.

When the Japanese entered Manchuria and particularly when Shanghai was invaded, the Chinese were eager to invoke the assistance of the League, but they are now highly critical when they realize that the main function of the League is to mediate between countries, and not to jump to conclusions as to which is in the right and which in the wrong. Meanwhile, before the League Commission can report on Monchuria they are again irresponsibly endeavouring to assert themselves at Shanghai in matters that have been long in dispute and can be settled only by negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Powers concerned. At the very moment when the Powers might be able to help them they are injudiciously taking action calculated to alienate foreign sympathy.

Such is the China of to-day with which Japan has to deal in the future at closer quarters than before. The foreign interest in China is very great, for present and potential trade, because of money-lend, and because of large investments in property and enterprise. Foreigners therefore view with profound regret and the shortcomings of the inefficiency of Chinese policy statesmanship of recent times, and while they sympathize deeply with a people whom they like and with whom they have had profitable dealings in the past, they are apprehensive that China will in the near future give further occasion for quarrels with Japan the hard realist of the Far East.

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No one could help widening at the marvellous £100,000 Park-lane flat of the late Major Jack Coats, the cotton millionaire, who died in his sleep recently.

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Specially selected marbles of delicate shades were brought from Sweden; a magnificent bed once the property of an Italian nobleman came from Rome carpets of marvellous design and soft shades came from Persian treasure houses; tapestries and antiques from Italy and Spain.

The whole scheme was carried out in period styles of ancient Italy, medieval Spain and eighteenth century England.

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From the half one comes to the large drawing-room, also in the Italian style, in which the celling at once catches the eye.

The beans of pine, painted in polychrome, give a strange richness to architecture.

Scattered about in orderly profusion are the rare pieces of furniture, dainty chairs, and tapestries of spain and Italy.

MRS. COATS' BEDROOM.

Mrs. Coats' bedroom is carried in a colour scheme of pale yellow and soft rose in which simplicity is the keynote. Adjoining it is Mrs. Coats' own bathroom, a place of soft lights and mirrored glass.

The walls are mirrors of sapphire blue, and the bath a vision in soft pink marble.

Major Coats' bathroom is on equally luxurious lines. The bath is of Swedish green marble.

It is understood that nearly £10,000 was spent on the bathrooms alone.

The decorations of this wonder flat cost Major Coats £50,000 and added to it were treasures left by his father.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 10, 1988
Parsi—Bahman 25, 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 23, 1351
Sunrise—6h. 14m.
Sunset—7h. 16m.
Hightide—9.13, 18.57
Lowtide—1.20, 14.46

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 10m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.

Improvement Trust Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: R.A. vs. Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Dinner to Sir Hormazdyar, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 29

S.S. "Malwa" with English mails of July 14, due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Green Howards vs. B.B. and C.I. Railway. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 30

S.S. "Rajputana" with homeward mails sails at 1 a.m.

Harwood League: 14th Fd. Bde. vs. R.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Miracle Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"Are'nt We All". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Sarah and Son". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Phantom of Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Private Lives". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Men in Her Life". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kohens and Kellys in Africa". Daily at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p. m.
GLOBE—"Lalla-Majnu". Daily at 3-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Zinda Lash" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Murder on the Roof". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day Thursday, at 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 6-30 p.m. talk by Sjt. J. K. Mehta; 9-10 p.m. news in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. South Indian programme; Jaipesan with Thangavelu Pillai.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel, is a candidate for the election to be held next month for the Bombay Medical Council.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 8 p.m. same day.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT:—An ordinary meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 55 Girgaum Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Herr Louis Corty will give a talk in German on "The Hansa Cities." There will be discussion and conversation in German.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation. Mr. R. F. Gorvala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Krishnamurti and Value of Experience." The lecture is open to the public.

MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION:—Under the auspices of Mahavira Students' Union, the Rev. John McKenzie (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay) will deliver an inaugural address to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Student and his Work" in the lecture hall of Shri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya at Gowalia Tank. It is open to the public.

MAHIM SPORTS CLUB

A meeting under the joint auspices of the Malabar-Star Badminton Club and the Mahim Sports Club will be held on Sunday July 31 at Block No. 8 Abdul Sattar Building, Mahim at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) toconsider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Mr. Kochukhishna Menon (popularly known as Pallan) who was intimately connected with the sporting circles in Bombay.

FIRED DURING RIOTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mohamed Husein Gani Khan, a Muslim fakir, aged 30 years, died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday evening at 6 p.m. He had received a gun-shot wound at Kumbharwada on June 30 last, when the police fired to disperse a crowd. He was first removed to the Free Crescent Hospital and from there transferred to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

This brings the number of riot casualties to 217.

"MAY DAY" PROSECUTIONS

Miss Maniben Kara Considered More Dangerous Than Other Accused

WAY TO FREEDOM THROUGH ROY METHOD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The trial of Miss Maniben Kara, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a well-known social worker on charges of sedition (section 124-A) and creating class hatred (section 153-A) began this afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Walker, public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

Describing the prosecution case Mr. Walker stated that the case against the accused was the most serious of the four prosecutions launched by the Government in connection with the speeches made on last "May Day."

The accused, he said was a member of an orthodox and well-known Hindu family, and had great influence among the working classes of the city. Her speeches, were therefore likely to have greater effect on the illiterate workers, whom she addressed on May Day. She was charged in connection with two speeches made by her at Dongri Maidan. In the absence of Mr. Jalmiram Chowdhary she presided at the meeting.

CONGRESS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Walker, after reading out portions of her speech which he considered to be objectionable, said, that the accused exhorted the workers to be united against the imperialists and the capitalists. She condemned the activities of the Congress and the terrorists and stated that the only way open to workers to attain freedom was the method advocated by Mr. M. N. Roy.

Deputy Inspector, Chowdhri, of the C.I.D. giving evidence stated that handbills were distributed throughout the city by the "M. N. Group" of Communists announcing that a meeting would be held at Dongri Maidan on May Day.

Mr. Kanuga objected to one of the handbills being put in as an exhibit as it had not been proved who had issued them.

The magistrate over-ruled the objection.

Witness further stated that meetings and processions were organised to celebrate "May Day", in Bombay, and the accused presided at the Dongri Maidan meeting.

Witness continuing, said that the accused in her speeches referred to the Convictions of M. N. Roy, Lalji Pendse and to the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case. Roy, according to witness was a Communist and a member of the presidium of the Communist International, a body formed by Lenin in 1919 to carry out the revolutionary purposes of the Communist party in Russia.

Witness further stated that about 600 labourers attended the Dongri Maidan meeting and the accused's speeches were well received by the audience.

After recording the evidence of the short-hand reporter and Mr. Blarney, of the Oriental Translator's Office, the magistrate postponed the case to August 4, as Mr. Kanuga wanted time to prepare the defence.

No Fear Of Water Famine In Bombay

The Tansa Tank which gives considerable anxiety every year as the city depends upon it for water supply is over-flowing since Wednesday morning. The total capacity of this tank when full is 35,604 million gallons. Before the monsoon commenced the tank was almost empty as only 6,403 million gallons of water had remained from its total capacity. Last week due to rains, it had gone as far as 22,951 millions. The last three days incessant rains, however, filled the tank to its highest capacity and is now overflowing Last year it began to overflow from 22nd July. The Vehar, Tulsi and Powai lakes are already overflowing, from the beginning of this month.

Industrial Housing Scheme In Bombay

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a communique states:—

"The administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1931-32 has shown satisfactory results, for not only was there a gradual increase in occupancies but also rent recoveries, as explained below, were excellent. Out of 207 chawls with 16,208 rooms, 130 with 8,580 rooms were occupied at the close of the year as against 126 with 7,800 in April 1931, recording an occupancy percentage of 51 for rooms as against 47 in the previous year.

The rent collections, (including arrears) amounted to Rs. 6,98,251 against an assessment of Rs. 6,96,253, recording a recovery percentage of 100.3. This percentage is practically the same as last year, when the collections amounted to Rs. 6,52,706 against an assessment of Rs. 6,51,447.

The total amount due from absconders was Rs. 13,163 as contrasted with Rs. 24,848 due in the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 3,266. The net amount to be recovered is therefore Rs. 9,897 or 1.4 per cent of the total assessment of the year, viz., Rs. 6,96,253. The total amount written off was Rs. 1,30,403 as against Rs. 28,986 in the preceding year. This amount represents a large accummulation of arrears which were found irrecoverable after the prolonged mill strike of 1928 and the riots of 1929.

Establishment charges amounted to Rs. 84,433 or 12 per cent of the assessment as against 13 per cent last year.

The Presidency Infant Welfare Society and the Baby and Health Week Association continued to do good work, and a Maternity Home under the auspices of the former society was opened at De-Lisle Road."

COMPANY DIRECTOR DISCHARGED

Alleged Criminal Misappropriation

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, directed the issue of summonses against Mr. J. N. Almeida and Mr. K. M. Shinkar, chairman of the board of directors and secretary respectively of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Ltd., on an information filed by Syed Cassum, a share-holder of the above company, charging the former with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 750 belonging to the company.

The complainant, in the course of his information, stated that the first accused with the help of the second accused withdrew from the company Rs. 750 for his boarding and lodging charges in Bombay, and debited it to the genera account. On a complaint being made by a shareholder, the accused is stated to have repaid the amount but instead of entering the amount on the day that it was paid, the accused, between themselves got it entered on May 31, 1932.

This, the complainant stated, was done with a double purpose. The financial year of the company closed on May 31, and the accused did it in order to avoid being detected by the auditors and the shareholders.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

The complainant pointed out another alleged instance of misappropriation in respect of Rs. 5,500 but he (the complainant) reserved the right to proceed against the accused on this charge and at present charged him only with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 750.

Mr. J. B. Patel, who presented the information, stated that the accused were also charged with cheating in respect of freight charges for tiles sent to Goa. Mr. Patel stated that the steamer, belonging to the company was entitled only to carry passengers, but the accused, without the knowledge of others, "smuggled" tiles to Goa, and did not even pay the freight.

The magistrate directed the issue of summonses against the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 750.

There was some argument between the magistrate and counsel regarding the charge of cheating. Mr. Patel informed the court that his client would file another information charging the accused with cheating.

MEDICOS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the students of Seth G. S. Medical College on the Kamdar Maidan, opposite the K. E. M. Hospital to-day (Thursday), at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

LAW FOR JUDGE AND JURY

BELGAUM REFERENCE REJECTED

Verdict Must Be "Perverse"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty, at the High Court, heard a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum who differed from a jury and recommended the conviction of Anappa Tamanna Koli and four others on the charges of rioting and grievous hurt.

The facts, as alleged by the prosecution, were that on July 12, 1930, Sattu, his son Rama, and two women of his family, were proceeding in a cart to their village from the Pandharpur fair. On the way they were held up by the accused who lay in ambush, and assaulted with sticks, axes, etc.

POLITICAL COMPLICATION.

The victims escaped and ran within the limits of the Miraj State, where they were overtaken by the accused, who renewed the attack. Sattu's two eyes were gouged out, and he died two days later. His son's leg was hacked and dismembered with axes, and the two women were also similarly assaulted.

The accused were sentenced by the Sessions Court, but on appeal they were acquitted by the High Court on the technical ground that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case, unless a certificate was obtained from the Political Agent, as the offence took place within the Miraj state.

The required certificate was then obtained, and the accused were put on their trial again. The jury again unanimously found them "not guilty," but the Sessions Judge disagreed and referred the case to the High Court.

PERVERSITY.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty observed that the jury's verdict must not merely be wrong but must be perverse, before the court was justified in rejecting it. In the present case the jury certainly had some ground for disbelieving the prosecution witnesses. Their verdict, therefore, could not be said to be perverse. Their lordships therefore, accepted the jury's verdict and acquitted all the accused.

The Sessions Judge's reference was rejected.

Christian Lad Fined For Having Air Gun

Sebastian DeSouza (20) a school-boy who was arrested on Tuesday by the Kalachowki Police at Sewri Cross Road for being in possession of an air-gun (costing Rs. 15) and slugs was convicted on a breach of Police Commissioner's order by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, who admonished and discharged the accused on his paying Rs. 10 in charity.

The air-gun was ordered to be retained in Court, till the expiry of the Police Commissioner's order.

Jailed For Assaulting A Muslim

Shankar Sadu and Tukaram Krishna, who were arrested on June 12, near Poibwadi for assaulting a Muslim, were convicted to-day by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazgaon Court. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months on the plea of his being drunk at the time of the alleged offence.

Muslim Fakir Dies Of Bullet Wound

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mohemad Hussein Gamkhan, a Muslim Fakir, was injured by a bullet shot on June 29, at Kumbharwada, when the police had to open fire on a mob of rioters. He was immediately removed to the Crescent Free Hospital from where he was later removed to J.J. Hospital for further treatment.

Mohemad Hussein died on Tuesday evening, and was removed to the morgue. An inquest over his body will be held to-morrow.

DR. S. K. VAIDYA

It is understood that Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the well-known Bombay Bacteriologist, has been brought from Arthur Jail to J. J. Hospital for treatment. He is improving.

FROM THEFT TO MURDER

Complete Calendar Of Crime

TRIALS IN RIOTS COURT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Twenty persons, seventeen Hindus and three Muslims, were discharged to-day by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court. They had been charged with rioting.

Out of them thirteen Hindus were arrested by the Kalachowki police during recent rioting. four Hindus by the Princess Street police, two Muslims by the Maharbavdi police and one Muslim by the Nagpada police.

Mahomed Abdul (30), who was arrested early this morning for an alleged theft of Rs. 60 in G. C. notes and cash from a tea-shop of Abdul Rahiman Suleman in the First Colnch Bunder Road, was wanted in several cases of rioting, house-breaking and looting.

The suspect was produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, who remanded him to police custody till August 10.

Ahmedalli Mahomedalli, who was arrested yesterday afternoon at C. P. Tank Road for having in his possession a pen knife, the blade of which was three inches long and for attempting to assault a hack victoria, was produced before the same magistrate, who remanded the suspect to custody till August 2.

It was stated that the suspect was wanted in connection with rioting, housebreaking and theft at Bhendi Bazaar during the recent rioting.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Abdulla Kassam was arrested yesterday for alleged rioting, house-breaking and theft in several shops in Bohri Mohalla. It was stated that gold and silver ornaments and clothes were looted. Property worth Rs. 500 was said to have been recovered from the accused.

Two Muslims were arrested in the same connection on July 5 and 11 respectively.

The accused were produced today before the magistrate, who remanded them to police custody till August 10.

Peermanomed Noormahomed (25), a mill-hand, who was arrested by the Agripada police on July 20 last in connection with an alleged attempt to murder Shanker Amruta on May 17 last was produced before the magistrate, who enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 500 (Rs. 250 to be deposited in cash) with two sureties of like amount.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Jambadkhan Ibrahimkhan and Abdul Vazir, two Muslims, who were arrested by sub-inspector Sorabji of the Kalachowki police station on June 29 last at Parel in connection with alleged murder of a Hindu, who subsequently died at the K. E. M. Hospital.

The magistrate enlarged the first suspect on a bail of Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 500 to be deposited in cash) with two sureties of like amount.

The second accused was enlarged on bail but he was asked to deposit Rs. 300 only.

The hearing was adjourned to August 10.

CHAUFFEUR AND MISTRESS

A young Muslim woman, Begum Kahirunisa, was charged with house-breaking and theft, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, this morning.

The complainant was Muktarkhan Ali Sherkhan, employed as a chauffeur.

Mr. Ellias, police prosecutor, said that complainant was arrested in the general round-up during the riots and detained in the Worli jail for one month. Accused, who was his mistress, broke open his room and removed certain articles while complainant was in the Worli jail.

Remarking that the prosecution evidence was not satisfactory, the Magistrate discharged the accused. He said that the defence version that the articles were kept by the complainant himself with the accunsed was equally probable.

GODHRA DOCTOR RELEASED

(From A Correspondent).

GODHRA, July 26.

Dr. Maneklal of Godhra, who was serving six months' sentence in Nasik Jail, has been released on the expiry of his term. He has been considerably reduced in weight and has developed kidney trouble. His medical advisers recommend rest for two months to recuperate before he can undergo an operation.

Messrs. Chhaganlal Joshi, Maganlal Desai and Gulam H. Qureshi have also been released.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay Wednesday.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-7-'32.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .037 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (02 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m 87 per cent

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 27-7-32 Colaba Point 1.09" Fort 0.80" J. J. Hospital 0.50"

Total since 1st June to date 27-7-32 Colaba Point 42.23; Fort 40.46; J J Hospital 46.51.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 45.93 Fort 51.09; J.J. Hospital 47.33.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 35.99 Fort 38.95; J.J. Hospital 36.04.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Over 150 copies of the "Congress Bulletin" were found on the person of a Hindu youth, who was arrested by the police yesterday evening at Madhav Baug.

The accused was charged with selling unauthorised news sheets and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Jute shares ruled steady with a moderate amount of business passing. In coals a limited turnover resulted without much change in prices. Teas were disinterested. In miscellaneous, sugars were steady. Calcutta Tramways pref. shares marked a good rise over their last quotation. Iron and Steel remained practically unchanged. Securities were firm.

Government Securities: 3 and a half per cent paper 69/6 small lot, 4 per cent loan 1960/70 78/6, do. 1934/37 94/13, 4-1/2 per cent bonds 1934 99/4 small lot, 5 per cent bonds 1933 100/5 small lots, Do. 1935 100/, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 103/11 small lot, 5-1/2 per cent loan 1930/40 101/3, 6 per cent bonds 1933/36 101/15.

Banks:—Imperial conty 265.

Railway:—Hoshiarpur Doab branch 64.

Cotton:—Kesoram 3.

Coals:—Amalgamated 3/13 Burrakur 9/5, Indian 9/14 ex div, south Karanpura 1/12, Adamjee ordy 7/8, Barnagore ordy 89 small lot, Clive ordy 20/1, Dalhousie ordy 255/8 small lots, Howrah ordy 30/14, Kamarhatty ordy 289, Kankanarrah ordy 293/3 small lot, National ordy 15/14.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 3/3, Bengal Chemical ordy 212 small lots, Benares electric 8/4 small lots, Indian iron and steel 3/11, Indian standard wagon ordy 28/12, cum div Triton insurance 130, Calcutta Tramways pref. 10/14, Titaghur paper defd. 3/5, Port shipping 7/8.

Sugar shares:—Champaran 22, Murree brewery 100 small lot, New savan 15/8, Samastipore 14/12.

Debentures:—5-1/2 per cent 1914/23/34. Fort Gloster jute 93/8, 7 per cent 1925/45, Waverley jute mills 91/8.—A.P.

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A THRILLING DRAMA WITH A SNAP AND PLENTY OF COMEDY.
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Powerful acting and dry comedy supplied by
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including
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featuring
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Co-starring the craze of men and the distraction of women.
NORMA SHEARER
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Also A New COMEDY By
LAUREL & HARDY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1932

THE TANGLED KNOT

Admittedly the hardest communal problem in India is in the Punjab. Our forecast of the Premier's award has created in that province a stir the gravity of which cannot be exaggerated. The expected acceptance by the Premier of many of the Muslim claims, including separate electorates, seems to have filled the non-Muslims of the Punjab with alarm at the prospect of sheer "communal raj" in the province and permanent domination by the majority community. The first to protest against such domination are the Sikhs, who fear that their own communal claims will not be adequately conceded by the Government. They have once again insisted on all their 17 points though some time ago they were willing to reduce them if the Muslims on their part were prepared to moderate their own demands. They have already begun organising a strong protest against any one-sided award and in particular against a statutory majority of Muslims which we have reason to believe will not, as a matter of fact, be conceded.

CLOUD OF MISTRUST.

It is said that, in case of an emergency, the Sikh Minister will be asked to resign and all the Sikh Councillors and members of the Assembly will be asked to withdraw from the Legislatures It does not seem likely that the Punjab Hindus will lag behind the Sikhs in resisting an unfair award. As regards the Muslims, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, the President of the All-Parties Muslim Conference is reported to have said: "The Sikh attitude in the Punjab, encouraged as it is by the Hindus, is producing its national reaction in making the Muslims and other minorities seriously apprehensive of domination by the communal majority which will be in power at the centre and in six provinces." Thus with each community distrusting the sister communities and insisting on more and more communal separatist safeguards, the communal problem in the Punjab has certainly become a most formidable one.

WANT IT BOTH WAYS.

This conflict of interests in the Punjab is not hard to understand. The Muslims, who form 51 per cent. of the population do not feel confident of always maintaining their majority, as they are poor and backward and, therefore, claim a reservation of their majority. Nor are they content with the reservation of that majority through joint electorates. They insist on separate electorates also. On the other hand, the Hindus and the Sikhs, who respectively form 36 and 13 per cent. of their population are prepared to forego any reservation or weightage if Muslims, too, are prepared to forego them. But, if the Muslims are not prepared for this, the Sikhs and the Hindus naturally claim at least as much weightage as the Muslims claim in other provinces where they are in a minority. Here precisely, is the rub. If the Punjab Hindus and the Sikhs are given anything like the measure of weightage claimed by Muslims elsewhere, the Punjab Muslims must forego their reserved majority. But the communalist Muslims are not prepared to do that. They want weightage in certain provinces because they are in a minority there. They also want a reserved majority in certain other provinces because they are in a majority there. But they would not extend to the Hindu and Sikh minorities in the Punjab the measure of weightage which they claim for themselves. The injustice of this position is patent and has been admitted by many Muslims.

THE IDEAL SOLUTION.

In the interests of the Muslims as well as of the country the ideal solution of the Punjab problem is that which the Bengal Muslim League has recommended for Bengal. That scheme rejects reservation and weightage but insists on joint electorates and adult franchise. Only such a scheme will maintain lasting peace in the Punjab and will give each community or class a political importance in proportion to its numerical strength and organised political activity. However, for the sake of a speedy settlement and of averting a greater evil, some might tolerate the lesser evil of the reservation of a fair number of seats not exceeding 50 per cent. for a majority community through joint electorates or temporarily through separate electorates. If Government were to impose upon the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab a scheme which, in the name of protecting minorities, foists upon them a permanent statutory majority elected by a purely communal electorate, they would create an intolerable situation.

Trade Unions In India

According to the Government review of the Trade Union Movement in India, there was a setback in the year 1930-31. The review is rather belated and this retrogression must no doubt have been caused by the general depression in the country and consequent greatly increased unemployment in all trades. It must be acknowledged that the Trade Union Movement is yet in its infancy in this country and it suffers from lack of organisation. In fact it is passing through all the difficulties through which such activities in other countries have passed. The number of Unions in this Presidency was stated to be 95 in 1931 with a membership of 103.754, out of which 38 Unions with 65 495 members were registered. That shows how much progress has to be made in this direction. In Bombay City alone, nearly 150,000 workers are employed in the mill industry, and perhaps a slightly lesser number in Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The workers have got many grievances, both old and genuine, but because they are not yet effectively organised, they were unable to make themselves heard.

In the whole country last year there were 119 Unions with a membership of 219.115 as against 104 Unions with 242.355 members in the year previous. This is only a minute proportion of the total number of workers in India, who must be in the neighbourhood of six to seven crores. If only a fairly large proportion of these workers could be banded together for improving their own position, what a powerful influence for good they might be! The workers must be made to realise that without agitation, without fighting for their legitimate grievances and rights, they will never come into their own, either now or in the future.

The report mentions that there was great laxity in keeping accounts or collecting fees, and at the end of 1931 the total funds of all Trade Unions in India amounted to Rs. 3,77,189. This is a patent sign of the weakness of Trade Unionism in India. The review complains that in the Delhi Province many Trade Unionists joined the "Civil Disobedience Movement under the delusion that the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress were identical with those of Trade Unions, with the result that a definite set-back to the progress of Trade Unionism occurred." This is hardly fair to the movement or to the authorities. A Trade Unionist is perfectly free to engage himself in any political struggle he likes, provided he keeps his particular union away from it. Nothing would have been lost if, the writer of the Review had kept his pet political theories and aversions for private consumption. In other countries, Trade Unions do not interfere with the persoal activities of their members.

Apart from that the rather perfunctory review by the Government of India shows more than anything that a vast deal of pioneering work requires to be done, if we wish to see the Indian workers properly organised for their own benefit. Some years ago there was an idea of bringing out from England a few good workers to organise Indian Labour. The essential unity between Labour in India and other countries cannot be denied, for exploitation in one country must affect adversely Labour in other countries. While Capitalism is effectively organised Labour is not and we would again impress upon the Labour leaders in India to get some good organisers from other countries, where the movement has made greater strides, for organising, unifying and even fixing the different classes of workers and unions in India. The need was never greater than now—though we are aware of the dark depression which throws its lengthening shadow over the whole country—to bring a young and growing movement into line with the Trade Unions in the West. There has been a complaint among the Labourites in England that the low wages and inhuman conditions of Labour in India and the East have their reactions on workers in other countries. That can effectively be done away with by a little judicious organisation of the workers in India, who want effective direction above everything else.

TIME FOR RETALIATION

The article by Mr. Horniman which appears on another page is given point by the letter addressed by Mr. R. K. Sarosh Irani of Nasik to the Viceroy regarding the humiliating treatment he had to undergo as tourist, in New Zealand and Australia. Of all passengers he was singled out for these indignities, though he was a British subject and his passport was in order. Mr. Irani's request to the Viceroy "to look into the matter" is not likely to bring much relief to future Indian travellers to those British Dominions, for the authorities in these countries are not usually inclined to pay much respect to protests on behalf of the inhabitants of this country. There are some people in Bombay who religiously observe "Empire Day", and make long speeches on the glories of an Empire on which the sun never sets. We sincerely wish that some of these fogies could be given a trip at the public expense so that they might see for themselves how much they are welcomed and respected in most of the Dominions and even in the Crown Colonies.

At Ottawa they are discussing the question of bringing together more closely the different parts of the Empire. But the indignities heaped on Indians in the Empire create a reasonable doubt in the minds of many whether India can ever have any place in it, except of a subordinate kind. India has to keep a larger army than she needs herself for the protection of the Dominions but those she helps to protect are in a position to discriminate against her nationals and they make full use of the privilege. As long as this one-sided arrangement exists it is mere hypocrisy to talk sentimentally of the bonds of Empire to the people of this county.

Some years ago when there was a heated debate in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the exclusion of Empire goods on account of the treatment given to Indians, the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Clayton, told the members that no disabilities were placed on Indians as such, whether in Australia or New-zealand, and he pleaded for all he was worth the cause of his native country, New Zealand. But the fact is that, while New Zealanders and Australians and South Africans can come freely to India to do business and even to rule over the people, Indians are prohibited from even visiting those countries except on sufferance or under a license. At a time when they are discussing trade treaties at Ottawa, it might be worth remembering that only half-a-dozen years ago the Poet Tagore refused to land on the shores of Canada, on his way to the United States, because of the humiliations inflicted on Indians. The time is overdue for consideration of the question of retaliation. There are many ways in which it can be done and the people of the Dominions made to understand that India can also impose disabilities on them in trade and in other ways.

SOVIET'S AGRICULTURAL ADVANCE

Phenomenal Increase In Cotton Production

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MOSCOW, July 1.

Pre-war Russia imported the major part of the raw cotton for its textile industry from America, Egypt and India. Only a small portion was supplied by Russian Turkistan, the only place in Russia where the cotton was produced.

After the revolution, particularly when the Five-Year Plan was introduced, great attention was paid to cotton growing in the Soviet and every effort was exerted to emancipate Russia from dependency on other countries.

ORGANISED EFFORT.

A whole series of conferences was called in the various parts of the Soviet to discuss the problems connected with cotton growing and development of that vital industry. A special institute in Moscow was established to carry on scientific research work in the same direction.

It was found that to follow the old policy of importing wheat from the central parts of Russia and Ukrain to provide a staple article of diet for the cotton growers of Turkistan was not only too uneconomic but it was also proving unworkable and causing considerable difficulties on the railways.

PROVIDING THE LINK.

On the other hand, owing to absence of railways the fertile wheat growing fields of Siberia were lying idle and thousands of tons of wheat were wasted annually in those parts. The authorities decided to link Turkistan with Siberia by a railway line in order to import wheat from Siberia into Turkistan and thus solve two most important problems (1) to induce the peasants of Turkistan to grow cotton instead of wheat and (2) develop wheat growing in the fertile plains of Siberia.

The construction of the railway line, about 1,000 miles in length, was immediately undertaken and completed within two years. The new railway line linking Turkistan with Siberia was named "Turksib Railway."

OPENING UP NEW FIELDS.

Among other measures adopted by the government of USSR to stimulate cotton production the most important was to find new fields for cotton cultivation. The problem also met with success. Scientific research work proved that besides Turkistan North Caucasus, Ukrain and Trans-Caucasus were also quite suitable to grow cotton.

Results of the experimental works started in 1929 showed the area of fields under cotton in the North Caucasia and Ukrain could be at once raised. The area was 150,000 hectars in 1930 and entitled to 400,000 hectars in 1931. The area under cotton in the Trans-Caucasia in 1931 amounted to 285,000 hectars.

Production of cotton in USSR, owing to various measures introduced by the government including machinisation of the agriculture and its intensification, now shows phenomenal advance. While the average cotton growing area in Russia between the years 1909 and 1913 never exceeded 635,000 hectars annually, the area under cotton in 1929 reached 1,056,000 hectars, in 1930 1,583,000 hectars, in 1931 2,164,000 hectars, and in the current year according to the latest available official reports 2,437,000 hectars have already been sown.

The Russian share in the world cotton production before the revolution was 2.6 per cent. while it raised to 6.5 per cent. in 1931.

ADVANCE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The ever increasing demand for cotton growing is due mainly to development of the textile industry in USSR. A number of new textile factories have been built under the Five-Year Plan. The centre of the new textile industry is the city of "Ivanovoznesensk" in the Moscow district, and it is rightly called the Lancashire of Soviet Russia. 3,800.000 centners of cotton fibres was used by the Soviet textile industry during 1931. This quantity is to increase by 25 per cent. according to the schedule during 1932. The imported cotton fibre constitute at the present only 3 to 4 per cent. of the entire quantity demanded for the textile industry in USSR. The rest is now produced in the USSR.

MODERN METHODS APPLIED.

Almost 2/3 of the cotton sown area of this year belongs to the "Collective Farms," the rest being divided between the "State Farms" and individual peasantry. Along with the promotion of the "collective farm" system and decreasing number of the individual peasantry the introduction of scientific methods in the growing of cotton is making headlong progress. Thus the number of the "Machine and tractor Stations" serving the cotton fields increased from 178 in 1931 to 231 in the beginning of this year.

Great attention is now being paid to the cultivation of so-called "Egyptian Cotton." During 1930 35,000 centners of (a centner is 250 pounds) high grade Egyptian Cotton was raised in USSR and approximately 100,000 hectars is sown this year.

Most suitable soil for growing Egyptian cotton (American cotton is called here Egyptian) are the lowlands of the Caspian Sea and Trans-Caucasia. These lowland stretch over an area of 1,000,000 hectars. A great irrigation system is already under construction both in Trans-Caucasia and Caspian Sea. The government have decided to transform these plains into splendid fields for raising the long fibre Egyptian cotton.

Notes of the Day

The Reckoning.

Referring to the Britisher's familiar plea that the British Government has not taken money from the Indian people for their coffers, Mary Chesley very pertinently asks in the "New Leader" how this plea can be reconciled with some of the hard facts of history. She cites, for instance, the fact that "the people of India, and not we, paid all the expenses of the First Chinese War, the Persian War of 1856, the Abyssinian War of 1867, the Perak Expedition of 1875, and all the ordinary expenses of the Egyptian War of 1882 and the Sudan War of 1885, besides the various Afghan Wars. Nor does she omit the more recent fact that after supplying 1,457,000 men during the Great War and paying the ordinary expenses of this army the Government of India made a "gift" to Britain of £100,000,000. That, however, does not complete the tale. Only a few days ago the British Government very conveniently decided that the "extraordinary" charges amounting to thirteen and odd millions for operations of the Indian army outside the Indian frontiers should be paid by India. The final reckoning and adjustment of the whole account cannot be long postponed.

Conditions of Separation.

Mr. Percival, Judicial Commissioner for Sind until 1930, writing in the "Times" regarding Seth Haroon Jaffar's recent letter on the separation of Sind, does well to point out that the R. T. C. decision regarding separation was subject to the proviso that Sind must be made financially self-supporting. But since it is now found by experts that Sind cannot be self-supporting and would require an annual subvention of Rs. 80 lakhs from the Government of India, he states that further discussion on the subject is useless unless the Government of India is willing to grant this amount. A subvention merely to facilitate the carving out of a fresh province is obviously unreasonable. If Sind is to be a separate province at all, it must somehow contrive to cut its coat according to its cloth.

Vulgar Abuse?

While freedom of speech and writing is restricted, so far as the public are concerned, certain officials possess a license which is remarkable. "There was a time when men used to believe in the gospel of peace and prosperity. We seem", said Sir Malcolm Hailey at Ghazipur "to have encountered to-day a band of political ghouls who hope to build a new world preaching animosity and producing adversity." If these charges are meant for Congressmen they are utterly false. for from Mahatma Gandhi downwards no Congressman has preached the gospel of "animosity and adversity." Even the officials must keep their tongues in check and not abuse their power of speech. The speech is most offensive and if any Congressman had been guilty of similar language, probably he would have have been sent to jail. Sir M. Hailey is bold because he has nothing to fear. The "Leader's" great admiration for him finds it hard to swallow this insult.

Is This Discrimination?

According to "Advance" notices have been served on two prominent citizens of Midnapore, one a pleader and ex-Chairman of the District Board and another a leading criminal lawyer, asking them to vacate their houses for the use of the Punitive Police. All this is done under the ordinances which the public have been promised would be used with "discrimination." Sir John Anderson asked for constructive proposals for ending the present state of things and for co-operation in putting down terrorist crimes. Midnapore has been the scene of two murders of officials and in such a place the utmost care should be taken not to worsen the relations between the public and the Government. May we ask the Bengal Governor whether these are the methods best calculated to evoke responsive co-operation from the people, and whether this is "discrimination?"

ALL SIX PERSONS ACQUITTED

Arrested In Falkland Road Vithal Mandir

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, additional Presideney Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, to-day acquitted six Hindus, who were arrested by Deputy Inspector MacCarthy on July 4 last in connection with the find of soda-water bottles, lathis and an iron bar on the first floor of the Vithoba Mandir, situated at the junction of Falkland Road and Golpitha.

The accused in the case were: Gangaram Sakoo (32), Ranchhod Hari (30), Govind Balkrishna (35) Ramji Chandu (30) Lakshman Ramchandra (28), and Babu Govind (28).

They were charged with breach of Police Commissioner's order and rioting by throwing stones from the temple.

Mr. Mankar conducted the prosecution case, while Mr. Gordhandas defended the accused.

Deputy-Inspector MacCarthy, giving evidence, stated that on the night of July 4 last Deputy Commissioner Butler came to the station and in consequence of information given by him, witness went to the junction of Falkland Road and Golpitha. Witness noticed stones strewn on the road. Witness saw the six accused coming down from the second floor of the Vithoba Mandir. Witness detained them. On searching the place, witness found in the passage of the first floor a basket with 24 soda-water bottles, several bamboo-sticks and an iron bar. Witness therefore put the accused under arrest.

The accused denied the charges.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

The Magistrate, in acquitting all the accused, observed that there was no evidence to connect the accused with the alleged offence. They were arrested while coming down from a higher floor, whereas the articles were found in a room on the first floor. He, therefore, gave them a benefit of doubt.

(Continued from Column 7.)

"Madras Mail" says, the people of Coorg are "miles ahead" of Madras in the matter of education and other amenities of culture and civilisation, especially roads. Enough to make a Madrasi, at any rate, split his sides with laughter.

Tipsy-Cake

Mr. Lansbury's attempt to secure the intervention of the churches to end the Anglo-Irish economic war has resulted in a painful show-up—of the churches.

* * * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury is frankly partial. He says, "Mr. MacDonald has done everything possible to induce Mr. de Valera to take a more reasonable attitude." And Mr. de Valera, on his part, has done everything possible to induce Mr. MacDonald to be more reasonable.

* * * *

The President of the Free Churches thinks "it is inadvisable for the churches to intervene at this stage." They will wait until it is all over and then return thanks to God. The Chief Rabbi does not see "how any action of mine could advance the cause of peace." What a confession of complete futility!

* * * *

Only the Pope is wise. He has not replied.

* * * *

And the sum of it all is that the churches are without any influence.

* * * *

That Ottawa Conference is getting on and pushing forward quite in the approved style of Geneva.

* * * *

"Monetary and financial questions came up to-day," says Reuter, "when the Conference elected a committee to probe the matter." Splendid!

* * * *

"The first few days," we are told further,

"will be devoted to the reports of the Dominions' representatives on the currency and exchange position of the respective countries."

* * * *

After that the next few days will be devoted to revising the reports and after that we shouldn't be surprised if they send for Sir John Simon to draft a resolution.

* * * *

It is rather disquieting, by the way, to learn that the time of the Main Committee has been taken up by an examination of the question of unfair trade practices. It is unfortunate that anything so unpleasant should have obtruded itself into this happy family gathering.

* * * *

Yesterday we read a statement somewhere that the sale of boot-polish in England has fallen off to a great extent. To-day we read that the imports of wine to the U. K. have nearly doubled during the past six months. Can the two be connected? The increase is chiefly in imports from Australia.

* * * *

Sir William Davidson (C. Kensington) in the debate in the Commons, when they rejected without a division the Lords' proposal to authorise the whipping of boys by the police on the orders of magistrates, said the House was "becoming so namby-pamby that it was not fit to govern the country." He should take refuge in India.

* * * *

There is no namby-pamby of this sort about either the Government or the magistrates here. As for the police, they are positively masculine.

* * * *

The Bombay Light Horse Mud Sports fixed to be held yesterday were cancelled, owing to the bad state of the ground. How much mud do they want, anyway?

* * * *

Mr. Harold Cox writing on the causes of the world economic depression propounds an interesting problem:

The development of agricultural machinery has led to such an over-production of wheat in South America, the United States and Canada that there has been a world-wide slump in prices. 'A mere handful of men, guiding steam ploughs and steam harvesters can now produce wheat enough to feed many thousands of people.' 'But what are the thousands to give in return?' he asks.

The answer is easy. Their bodies and souls.

* * * *

This idea that the development of machinery is responsible for economic depression is just the sort of thing that appeals to economists of the old school. But it doesn't account for everything. India with her primitive methods in agricultural production is faced with the same problem.

* * * *

But we are getting too serious. We must end on a lighter note. What about this? A writer in the

(Continued in column 6)

THE MISSING LINK

No Place For India In An Empire Constitution Until She Is Free

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

A "high authority" at Simla has contributed to the Anglo-Indian Press what the Bori Bunder organ, which treats the communication with reverential respect and gives it a good boost, describes as "thought provoking statement on Imperial problems." I have racked my brains to try and discover the identity of this "high authority" on Imperial problems now residing in the Olympian heights and I must confess I am unable to fix it. There are a number of "high authorities" at Simla. At least they call themselves such, although, in fact, they have no more title to the adjective than is provided by the physical altitude at which they have the good fortune to spend the summer months.

SECRETARIAT GRUBS.

I have yet to learn that anyone of them has the least claim to be regarded as an authority, high or low, on Imperial problems. I do not suppose any of them even would claim to be so. Our bureaucrats are great authorities on their own affairs but I have never come across, as yet, more than one or two of them—such as the notorious Sir William Marris who burned his fingers badly in the Lionel Curtis intrigue—who bothered his head much about Imperial problems in the wide meaning of the term. Their world of thought and activity does not usually extend beyond the confines of the problems which concern their work and existence in this country. They are, for the most part, true Secretariat "grubs."

IT COULDN'T BE.

The only "high authority" on Imperial problems in Simla, or the only high personage who might be described as such, is, of course, His Excellency Viscount Willingdon. But I reject the suggestion that the identity of the Viceroy lies concealed behind the anonymous designation of a "high authority" in Simla, because, in the first place, I do not think Lord Willingdon would be guilty of the impropriety of contributing articles on political topics to the press, even anonymously; and, secondly, because the internal evidence of the contents of the communication itself, suggests that it comes from a source far less intelligent than we know Lord Willingdon to be.

At the same time I would suggest that this vague description of the writer of a communication which describes the Imperial Conference, now sitting at Ottawa, in terms of unmeasured ridicule and contempt and makes proposals for the future governance of the Empire which, in their turn, are calculated to provoke ridicule, is likely to produce undesirable speculation.

CONTEMPT FOR OTTAWA.

This article on "the Ottawa Conference in particular and Empire Unity in general" as the "Times of India" describes it would not, as a matter of fact, merit a moment's attention were it not boosted as the production of a "high authority" and accorded the commendation of a leading article in the Bori Bunder organ.

I have nothing to say about the contemptuous criticism that is poured over the Ottawa Conference. I have rather enjoyed it, as it exposes some of the absurdities and humbug of a 'tamasha' that is supposed to be a great demonstration of Empire Unity and a strong factor in cementing the bonds—which are as a matter of fact invisible—which bind the Mother country, the Dominions, the Dependencies in a loving union, but is firstly an occasion for pushing business interests and for the rest merely a theatrical display.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

But the proposal for setting up a sort of Empire Cabinet, constituted on such a preposterous basis as this "high authority" suggests, deserves some attention, because one does not know whence it emanates and what is behind it and sometimes intrigues to give effect to schemes which on the face of them appear foolish and impracticable are quietly pursued in high quarters until a favourable opportunity occurs for bringing them into the open as a "considered policy".

REDOLENT OF OLD R.T.C.

This new "stunt" is somewhat redolent of the Round Table Conference—not the R.T.C. of our unchangeable affections but the notorious cabal which conceived a mission some years ago to set up an Imperial constitution in which India was to be at the mercy of the self-governing Dominions. That intrigue failed in its greater object because of its timely exposure. But the significant thing to remember is that high officials in this country were busily engaged in pushing it forward, and if it failed in the larger aim, it was successful to the extent of burdening India with the fantastic scheme of *Dyarchy, into which the late* lamented Mr. Montagu and all our Moderate friends were entrapped.

PICTURE OF OTTAWA.

According to this "high authority" the Imperial Conference is "just a collection of politicians from the Dominions who meet a collection from our (British?) politicians, with a sprinkling of officials and busybodies (Dear, dear!) with infinite powers for talk and pious resolutions and no power whatever to implement those resolutions." And the fact that it meets only once in four years and "has no power to translate its deliberations into legislation ..... rob it of any potentiality for useful achievements."

This is not really an accurate or fair description of the Ottawa Conference, because if the various delegations do come to any settled agreements, either joint or separate, on the subject of Tariffs they will have full power to translate them into legislation and will certainly do so.

AN EMPIRE CABINET.

But our "high authority" seems to have some contempt for trade arrangements, though mutual trade interests are the only driving force which can possibly produce an Empire Conference. He is concerned to see a "permanent body, sitting at some selected centre,..... composed of Ministers appointed by the Crown and responsible to the Crown totally divorced from party politics" and with full powers for implementing its resolutions. "In the case of the Dominions, and the larger Dependencies" says our "high authority", "representation could be direct and national, in the case of the smaller Dependencies, it could be linked and the national status of the Ministers need not be insisted upon." (Thus Ceylon and Mauritius etc., I suppose, could be jointly represented with Malta by a Maltese!)

NO AUTHORITY ON SENSE.

On whatever else this anonymous Empire maker may be a "high authority" he is no authority on common sense and practical politics. The utter absurdity and impracticability of this suggestion are so glaring that its mere statement is sufficient to justify its consignment to the waste-paper basket without further consideration. There is not a single Dominion which would be prepared to entrust its share in Imperial interests to a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to the Crown. The reasons are obvious.

NATIONAL SUICIDE.

As far as India is concerned, which is our chief consideration, even a self-governing India would commit national suicide by entering into an arrangement, which would leave her as a solitary unit at the mercy of a group of whites, whose minds are impregnated with the notion that India and her people exist for their convenience and exploitation, that while they can exploit Indian "coolies" and Indian industry to the utmost limit that suits their convenience and freely enjoy the fullest rights in this country, they are to be at liberty to impose every sort of disability and humiliation on Indians in their own countries and treat them, in fact, as veritable helots.

INDIA'S PATH.

India has a different path to pursue. As long as this racial differentiation in various parts of the Empire exists, it is impossible to expect her to enter into any sort of partnership, or system of joint control, with the self-Governing Dominions. Left to herself, with the right to manage her own domestic affairs, to use whatever means are to her hand to protect the interests of her nationals in other countries and with the power to retaliate when unfair restrictions are sought to be imposed on her people who go abroad, India will fight her way to a position in the world, of respect for herself and due respect from others. But it will take many years to accomplish and until that position is firmly established, India can have no use for any sort of Imperial Constitution in which she would play a solitary part against the combined weight of Dominion representatives, who regard her people as racially inferior and potential enemies to their economic interests.

MUST BE FREE.

When the Dominions learn to respect Indians as fully as they respect their own nationals, it may be possible that she will accept an invitation to join in the establishment of a true Commonwealth of the peoples who constitute what is now called the British Empire. But for the present she is content to fight her own battle for the same freedom that they enjoy as best she can and anything else is so far out of the range of practical politics that it is not worth discussing. A commonwealth of nations can only be a commonwealth of free peoples. Otherwise it has no rational basis of existence. The "Missing Imperial Link" is not the absence of an Imperial Cabinet responsible either to the Crown or to the peoples of the Empire. It is a link missing in the chain of freedom.

City Fathers Resent Govt.'s Letter

No Curtailment Of Their Rights

MOTION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Refusal to answer the questions asked by the Government in their second letter regarding the disposal of the Corporation's business and the names of contractors and institutions receiving Municipal grants is the substance of a resolution moved at a meeting of the Corporation this evening.

The resolution which was moved by Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu (Congressite) further stated that if it were the real intention of Government to invite the suggestions of the Corporation with a view to effecting amendment of the Act in the light of actual experience without in any way curtailing or reducing the rights, powers, duties and responsibilities of the Corporation or adversely interfering with the constitution so as to minimise popular representation or control by the general body of ratepayers, the Government might do so in a spirit and by methods different from those adopted in the letter.

Mr. C. C. Biswas (nominated member) moved that the letter be referred to a Committee of seven members of the House with instructions to submit a draft reply for the Corporation's consideration in the course of four weeks. Mr. Biswas had not concluded when the House adiourned till Monday next.—A. P.

BUTLER JAILED FOR ASSAULTING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Charged with assaulting a Parsi woman, Kassam, a butler, was convicted by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Evidence showed that the accused was arrested by Deputy-Inspector Raymond of the Nagpada Police Station on Sunday last. The accused was in the employ of Framroz P. Master, residing at Nagoo Sayaji Building, Balaram Street, Grant Road for about eight years. As the accused had formerly attempted to snatch away the gold bangles of the sister of Framroz, his employer had threatened him that he would be handed over to the police, if he did it again. The accused was therefore enraged with the family. On Sunday last as a relative of the complainant had died, the family returned home in a car at 8 p. m. While Framroz was ascending the staircase, the accused ran after him and raised his pen-knife to stab him.

Mrs. Framroz, who was in the car, noticed that the life of her husband was in danger, so she jumped out of the car and interposed to evade the blow. In the struggle her sari was torn and her right-hand finger was slightly cut by the knife of the accused.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, July 27.

Previous Closing	3.54 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.54

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, July 27.

Previous Closing Rate	3.55 3/8
To-day's Opening Rate	3.54 3/4
To-day's Closing Rate	3.54

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, July 27.

Previous Closing Rate	5.77
To-day's Opening Rate	5.73
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.90
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/Aug.	Rs. 173
April/May	Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER.
Liverpool. July 27.

Previous Closing Rate	4.32
To-day's Opening Rate	4.36
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.35
Difference	+.03

Directors And Agents Jailed

Criminal Breach Of Trust And Conspiracy

JALGAON (By Mail), July 26

Judgment was delivered yesterday at Bhusawal by Mr. R. T. Deo, who was appointed Special First Class Magistrate to try the case in which 15 accused, connected as managing agents, directors and commission agents of the "New Khandesh Union Society, Ltd." were being prosecuted under Section 120 (b) (criminal conspiracy) read with Section 420 (cheating) and Section 409 (criminal breach of trust).

The accused were alleged to have formed a conspiracy with the intention of cheating and defrauding the public. For that purpose they started a registered loan company with a capital of one lakh of rupees under the title of the New Khandesh Union Society, Ltd., each share being of Rs. 10.

"MODUS OPERANDI" OF ACCUSED.

Describing the 'modus operandi" of the accused, the prosecution stated that the agents of the company announced that loans would be given within a week's time. In the presence of some of the prospective share purchasers, the agents also gave loans to some shareholders. When this news spread, there was a rush of share purchasers and the company collected Rs. 37,315 as share capital and Rs. 65 as entrance fee. The prosecution stated that, out of this sum of Rs. 3,365 were not credited in the account books. Rs. 33,170 were given as loans to 337 persons on pro-notes and bonds. Out of this only Rs. 27,623 were debited in the accounts of the company.

Numerous receipts were produced by the prosecution. They had no counterfoils, though the company had printed such receipt books. Some of the receipts were for payment of loans, others for purchase of shares. In several instances there were no corresponding entries in the account books kept by the company. Many other irregularities were also pointed out in the course of the prosecution. The directors were alleged not to have bought even the qualifying number of shares.

OVER 200 WITNESSES.

A suit was filed for criminal breach of trust, cheating and conspiracy against 15 accused and Mr. Deo was appointed as the Special Magistrate to try the case. More than 200 witnesses were examined by the prosecution and the case was heard for nearly two months.

The accused contended that they never formed a conspiracy and they had honest intentions of working the company. They also contended that some of the accused at least were not aware of the dishonest intentions of the others, if they had any.

ALL ACCUSED JAILED.

The Magistrate, believing the prosecution story and over-ruling the contention of the accused, convicted all of them under Sec. 120 (b) read with Sec. 409 and 420. The accused were sentenced to different terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to twelve months and also to pay fines from Rs. 200 to 500.

An appeal has been preferred on behalf of some of the accused in the Sessions Court here today.—A.P.

MILL WORKER'S TRAGIC END

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a fatal motor accident this morning at the junction of Grant Road and Lamington Road, when a motor lorry passed over a mill-worker, who was going along the road and culminated in his death in the hospital, half an hour later.

Motor lorry No. 7986 Bom. was proceeding from the Central Station side towards the Opera House this morning at 7. When it neared the Grant Road Junction the driver, Babu Narayan, saw Yeshwant Sakharam Malwankar, a mill-worker, going just in front of the lorry, unaware of its coming. The driver blew the horn. Yeshwant got confused on hearing the sound of the horn, and instead of moving from the track of the lorry, came just in front of it, and the front right wheel of the lorry passed over his right thigh. Besides the fracture of the thigh-bone, he received several other injuries, and was removed by the police to the J.J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries half an hour later.

The Nagpada Police have arrested Babu Narayan, the driver of the lorry in this connection.

The inquest on the body of the deceased will be held to-morrow.

NIMBKAR'S CONVERSION FROM FANATICAL NATIONALIST TO RED HOT COMMUNIST

Meerut Prosecution Counsel Sums Up The Case Against Accused

(By Mail.)

MEERUT, July 26.

In the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case Mr. Kemp took up the case against accused Nimbkar. In December 1925 he was present at the Communist Conference at Cawnpore and was elected to the Executive Committee (E. C.) In January 1927 he met Saklatwala on his arrival in India. He took a prominent part in the establishment and discussions on the programme and constitution of the Workers and Peasants Party (M P P) in Bombay. He was a member of the editorial board of "Kranti", the party organ in Marathi. He was present at the Delhi session of the All India Trade Union Congress (A I T U C) and at the meeting of the Communists in Royal Hotels.

NIMBKAR ON E. C.

He and Joglekar were entrusted to move the party programme at Bombay meeting of the A I C C in May. He was present at the May Day Demonstration. In May 1927 Communist Party of India (C P) meetings was held at Bombay and Nimbkar was elected on the E C. In August 1927 he spoke at the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting.

In September he spoke at welcome meeting to Usmani and asked the people to follow the activities of W P P and C P P and not to be frightened away by imperialist propaganda.

In November he again spoke at the anniversary meeting of the Russian Revolution. In December he worked at the Madras Congress as Communist fraction. He opposed the resolution for drafting a constitution to be presented to Imperialism.

SUPPORTED ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION

He supported the anti-War resolution proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and said a new force was being created in the world. Russia by November Revolution had created the mass force of emancipation, a revolution was going on in China and the world was following under the influence of this theory of emancipation and this constituted a menace to Imperialism which wanted to crush Russia and China.

TOOK PART IN ANTI-SIMON DEMONSTRATION.

In January 1928 he presided over the enlarged E W meeting of the C P P. He was promarily responsible for the organisation of the Anti-Simon hartal and procession with the slogans "Down with Imperialism" and "Up with Revolution." He was secretary of the Bombay Municipal Workers Union which was invited to send a delegate to the seventh Congress of Russian Municipal Workers Union Nimbkar on behalf of his union sent them fraternal greetings.

ORGANISING PEASANTS.

On 18th March, 1928 the general meeting of the W P P was held and he moved the Peasant resolution and was delegated to explore the possibilities of organising the peasant in the Colaba district. He spoke at May Day meeting. Later on he was thanked by Chattopadhyaya from Berlin for working the League against Imperialism (L A I).

When the Girni Kamgar Union was formed he was elected as one of the vice-presidents. In December 1928 Nimbkar attended the A W W P P Conference at Calcutta and spoke on the Trade Union thesis and was elected the general secretary of All-India Party. He also spoke at the Calcutta Congress session and moved the party resolution as an amendment to Mr. Gandhi's main resolution. He denounced the Nehru report as a surrender to and compromise with British Imperialism. He attended the C P I meetings at Calcutta and was elected to the Executive.

In January 1929 he was back in Bombay and on Lenin Day made a speech explaining the principles of Leninism. Nimbkar's name was also mentioned in the C P I meetings in March 1929 though at that time he was away in Ajmere on organisational work. On 20th March he was arrested in Ajmere.

MADE 400 to 500 SPEECHES FOR STRIKE.

There was evidence that Nimbkar between April and June 1928 during a part of the general textile strike in Bombay was present at 67 meetings and made 66 speeches. In his statement he had said that during this entire period he must have made some 400 to 500 speeches in all.

From a search of his person and his office numerous Communist documents were recovered but Mr. Kemp remarked that in view of his statement and general attitude that was not material now.

The joint statement of 18 Communist accused was submitted by Nimbkar and Mr. Kemp said that he would deal with it after he had finished the cases against them all.

FROM TILAKITE TO RED HOT COMMUNIST

In explaining the documents against him Nimbkar had stated how he was a fanatical nationalist in the beginning how he was disappointed in seeing Tilak turn into a Constitutionalist and how Gandhi became his hero. But when the Bardoli resolution came in 1922 he became divorced from Gandhism. There was a lot of discussion between him and his present comrades after which he accepted Communism and joined the C P I. He had also stated that he stood for the affiliation of the C P I to the C I. Mr. Kemp remarked in his arguments "We know that the aim, object and programme of the party is to deprive the King of his Sovereignty over British India and therefore it does not matter why he joined the party."—A. P.

KUNWAR RAGHVENDRA OF MANKAPUR

Released From Gonda Jail

(From A Correspondent).

MANKAPUR, July 27.

Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh of Mankapur Estate who was arrested under the Ordinance at Gonda and who was transferred to Jhansi District Jail, where he served the period of his sentence, was transferred back to Gonda Jail on July 25, has been released to-day, after serving his full sentence of six months' imprisonment.

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Two Additional Professional Diploma Courses
each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.
GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.
OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TOURISTS TO AUSTRALIA GO THROUGH HUMILIATING EXPERIENCE

Nasik Merchant Sends Representation To Viceroy

Mr. R. K. Sarosh Irani of Sarosh Motor Works Ltd., Nasik, who paid a trip to Australia and New Zealand, has sent the following letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:

About the middle of the last month, I boarded Matson Line's s.s. "Monterey" from Honolulu to come to Bombay via Australia and New Zealand. Before embarkation, I had inquired of the British Consul if any visa was necessary. I was told that since I was a British subject, no such endorsement was needed.

As soon as the ship arrived in Auckland, the usual inspection of passports started before going ashore for the day. In a line with other passengers, I handed over my passport for inspection. The passport officer kept back my passport and asked me to present myself before the passport authorities at the time of re-embarkation. To the best of my knowledge, I was the only individual who was asked to undergo this process. Other foreigners and British white subjects were excluded from this.

'INDIAN" SUBJECT.

When the ship arrived in Sydney before disembarkation, the inspection of passports started again. When my turn came, the examiner rather stiffly asked me as to who had given me the permission to come to Australia. "I don't know anything about permission," I said, "but I had asked the British Consul at Honolulu for a visa and was told that it was not necessary."

"When do you intend leaving Australia?" was the next question put to me. "I do not know at present, but intend to leave Australia very shortly," I replied. "Alright," said he, "we shall keep your passport with us. You will report yourself to our office as soon as your passage is booked." This was only for me, because I was a British 'Indian' subject. No other foreigner had to report himself to the passport office.

SAME STORY FROM SYDNEY.

I stayed a few days in Sydney, and after booking my berth by the s.s. "Mooltan," I went to the passport office. "Your passport will be sent to you on board through the purser," I was told. At the time of embarkation, I enquired of the passport officer whether my passport had been handed over to the purser. It was not. Instead of expressing regret for this obvious mistake, the passport officer rather strictly asked me as to why I did not report myself to their office. "I beg your pardon; I did come to your office," said I. "We shall send your passport by post to Freemantle and you will get it in time." "No," I insisted, "I would rather have it now. It is still fifteen minutes for the ship to move out, and your office is within a stone's throw from here." He hastened back to his office, and returned to the ship with the passport. But once more, instead of giving it to me back, he kept it with the purser of the ship, and told me that I would get it when the ship left the Australian shores.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT.

From Sydney, about four more Indian passengers joined the ship. They had also to undergo the same ordeal there. In Melbourne, Adelaide and Freemantle, we were summoned before the passport officers on ship at every port of call, and they gaped at us as if we were aborigines from the bush! Every time, when I asked them the reason of 'our' being called in this way, they would only say, "Oh, it's simply formal. We just wanted to make sure that you were on board."

From all this, one gathers that the Australians and New Zealanders do not want the Indians to their shores. And if we happen to pass through their country, we receive a very humiliating treatment—a treatment absolutely different what other passengers receive.

I do hope, His Excellency will be pleased to look into this matter. It is too much for me to describe my feelings then. Thousands of Australians come to India, and I do not know how they would feel if the same treatment were accorded to them here.

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERAL FINANCE

(Continued from page 1).

vinces of British India but that, in any case, a moiety should be extinguished at latest within ten years from entry into federation and the whole within twenty years.

The revenue thus to be surrendered (exclusive of the Rs. 11 lakhs referred to above) is estimated at about Rs. 59 lakhs, or £442,500.

The Committee observes that these contributions are, by reason of their origin and nature, payable to the paramount Power and would not pass, as a matter of course, to the Federal Government. But it anticipates that the Paramount Power would, in fact, place them, so long as they continue to be paid, at the disposal of that Government and that the States could raise no valid objection to such a course.

CLAIMS OF CEDED TERRITORIES.

The Committee's admission of claims by States which have ceded territory in the past had, under its Terms of Reference, to be restricted to cessions made "in return for specific military guarantees." Cessions of this kind were made to provide the East India Company with funds for the maintenance of a special force to protect an allied Ruler, and are few in number, being in fact found only in the case of the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore. (The case of Sangli is somewhat different but the cession made by that State has also been found by the Committee to be within its Terms of Reference.) But, where such cessions are found, they must, in the Committee's opinion, be regarded as entitling the State concerned to a definite cash credit, since they are analogous to a large class of tributes and, as often as not, it was entirely a matter of chance whether a State admitted to the Company's protection paid tribute or ceded territory instead. The cash credits recommended in respect of these areas in the present Report amount to about Rs. 37 lakhs, or £277,500, being Rs. 22.93 lakhs for Baroda, Rs. 11.73 lakhs for Gwalior, Rs. 1.11 lakhs for Indore and Rs. 1.10 lakhs for Sangli. In the case of Hyderabad no such credit is recommended because that State prefers the continuance of the special military arrangements which the cession was designed to secure.

It is recommended that practical effect should be given to credits raised on account of ceded territories "pari passu" with the reduction of direct contributions by provinces to Federal revenues.

The claims arising mainly out of cessions of jurisdiction by States over lands required by the Government of India for railway, military or other purposes are considered in Chapter V. The Committee's recommendations in this sphere are designed to remove or alleviate by administrative measures the grievances which are at present entertained. It is suggested that steps should be taken to give full effect to the principle that cessions made to the Central Government for administrative reasons should not be exploited by it for fiscal purposes and that, so far as may be consistent with the financial requirements of the areas concerned for their own municipal purposes, they should not be immune from the taxation of the State within which they are situated. In particular it is recommended that there should be no bar to the levy of income-tax by States on the incomes of railway employees residing in State territory or on the profits of railways (other than Federal railways) earned within such territory.

IMPORTANCE OF EXCISE AND SALT REVENUE

The Committee would also like to see effect given to the general principle that, in respect of all provincial excises (i. e. e., excises on liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs- the proceeds of the whole of such taxation should accrue to the administrative unit within whose territories the taxed articles are consumed.

Chapter VI deals with salt and begins by giving an account of the magnitude and sources of India's salt supply, the system of its taxation and the financial importance of this feature of the Indian fiscal system,—it having been estimated that the Federal Government would draw considerably over 4 million pounds a year, or about 6½ per cent. of its total revenues, from this source. An account is then given of the Agreements with States by which the Government of India succeeded, about 60 years ago, in establishing a practical monopoly of salt production throughout the Indian Continent, except in Kathiawar and Cutch, where production was restricted so as to serve only local requirements.

NO IMMEDIATE REVISION

No immediate revision of existing salt agreements is recommended except in the case of Kathiawar and Cutch, though the revision of other arrangements will be for consideration in due course by the Federal Government and may be thought desirable in order to diminish the importation of foreign salt (which still amounts to 450,000 tons per annum) and to reduce liabilities in respect of compensations now paid to certain States for the closure of their salt sources. As regards Kathiawar and Cutch the Committee recommends the removal of all existing restrictions on the manufacture and marketing of salt, subject to the condition that the States concerned should permit collection of the federal salt duty at the source of manufacture, together with such administrative measures as are necessary to safeguard the interests of the federal revenues.

The extent to which certain States, or their inhabitants, are, under existing arrangements, exempt from contributing to central revenues through the incidence of the salt tax is calculated at Rs. 46,06,057 or about £345,000. The total of these immunities would be reduced by about £60,000 if the salt tax were extended to Kathiawar and Cutch in the manner proposed above.

CUSTOM REVENUE AND STATES

The relative value of the sea borne trade and customs receipts of British India and the States respectively is shown by the following figures, which relate to the year 1930-31. The total value of the sea borne trade for all India in that year was 36,182 lakhs of rupees of which 1,550 lakhs, or 4.28 per cent., relates to trade passing through the ports of the States. The customs collections at the States ports in the same year amounted to Rs. 280.78 lakhs, of which Rs. 122.65 lakhs was recovered for British India at the Viramgam line, leaving Rs. 158.13 lakhs in possession of the States. Thus the amount retained by the States was about 4 per cent. on the whole. This amount does not however represent the total extent oof the States' immunities in respect of sea customs as there are certain cases, notably that of Kashmir, in which a State receives cash payment on account of special customs rights. The total immunity of the States in respect of sea customs is estimated to have been Rs. 182.42 lakhs, or about £1,368,000, in 1930-31.

The Committee feel that, in view of numerous factors subject to variations in respect of which prophecy is impossible, it cannot safely or usefully make any estimate of the amount of compensation which it would be worth while for the Federal Government to offer to the States in return for the relinquishment of their customs rights. But, in spite of the speculative risks involved, it feels that such an offer ought to be made in respect of the rights of Travancore and Cochin States in the port of Cochin which, being the only port (excluding Portuguese Goa) between Bombay and Colombo which offers safe anchorage and real harbour facilities to large ships at all season of the year, is of great present value and must in the future be of even greater value to an Indian Federation in whose undivided possession unhampered by any obligations to third parties, it clearly ought to be.

BUYING THE RIGHTS OF STATES

In this case alone, therefore, it is recommended that negotiations should be at once begun for buying out the rights of States. As regards ports wholly owned by maritime States no such course is advised but, bearing in mind, on the one hand the inconsistency with the ideal of a true Federation of the retention by any federal unit of customs duties collected at its ports, and on the other the unwillingness of the States to part with their sovereign rights in this respect, the Committee recommends for consideration a compromise under which maritime States would be enabled to retain the duties on goods imported through their own ports for consumption by their own subjects.

As regards Posts and Telegraphs the Committee finds that the maintenance by States of their own postal departments does not constitute an immunity to which a financial value could be attached. Nor is it in a position to recommend any action, other than that already taken or contemplated by the Government of India, in respect of certain grievances which the States have brought to its notice. On the other hand it finds that certain States are in a possession of immunities in the form of free grants of stamps for official correspondence or free carriage of such correspondence by the Indian Postal Departments, and it recommends that debits be raised against such States, amounting in all to Rs. 10,27,025 or about £77,000.

CURRENCY RIGHTS OF STATES

After full consideration of the potentialities of currency issue as a source of profit, the Committee is not prepared to recommend that rights to issue metallic currency should be classified as immunities. Only about 20 States exercise such a right and in many of them it is limited to the minting of coins of very low value or of coins used for ceremonial rather than currency purposes. But in the case of Hyderabad, which, in addition to an extensive metallic coinage, has a currency note issue of 9 crores of rupees, it is considered that its rights involve definite competition with the central or federal currency and justify the raising of an immunity debit of Rs. 17 lakhs.

It is also recommended that, in the case of all other States possessing currency rights, efforts should be made to arrange by negotiation that minting operations should be confined within purely nominal limits or to the production of coins intended for ceremonial purposes.

COURTESY CUSTOMS CONCESSIONS

The courtesy customs concessions now enjoyed by Indian Princes are of two kinds. There is a major concession, enjoyed by 11 Rulers only under which they import free of customs duty all goods intended for their personal use. The minor concession enjoyed by 76 other Rulers enables them to pass their personal effects through the customs free of duty when returning to India from abroad.

The Committee recommends the continuance, under Federation, of both concessions on the existing scale, but only subject to the condition that the major one should now be extended to the Viceroy. It also advocates the extension of the minor concession to all Governors of Provinces.

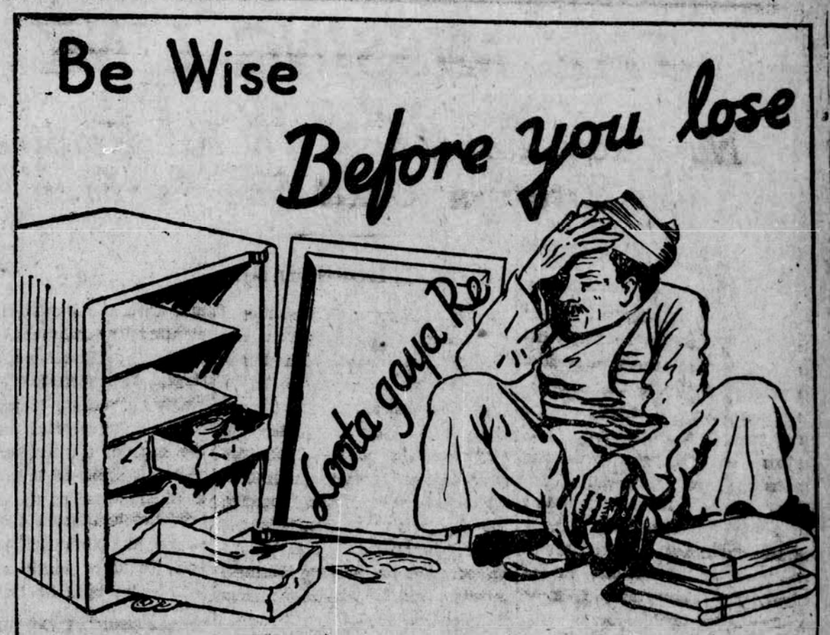
In the "Concluding Chapter" of its Report the Committee lays great stress on the fact that all its recommendations are conditioned by the assumption that the States will federate and apply only to matters which fall within the proposed field of federal subjects. It recognizes also that, although Federation is clearly a necessary stage in the political evolution of India, it can not be achieved by compulsion. The assumption that no State can be compelled to enter Federation against its will was indeed the basis of all the discussions throughout the Round Table Conference. Having regard to this basic fact and to the unique character of the contemplated federation between elements which are not politically homogeneous and which vary infinitely in area, population and wealth, the task of the Committee has been to suggest terms which, in its opinion could be fairly and reasonably accepted by both the States and British India as the basis of a mutual and voluntary association. But so far as the States are concerned such association must be achieved with each of them individually, for it is only in a very general sense that it is possible to speak of the common interests of the States as contrasted with the interests of British India. The recommendations of the Committee are thus intended to provide the material for the making of individual settlements with each State on its entry into Federation on the basis of a balance sheet which takes account of individual 'credits' and 'debits'. It is thus impossible to set off the debits of one State against the credits of another.

The Committee cannot, therefore, deny that its recommendations provide only a partial remedy for the existing want of uniformity of contribution to central revenues and contemplate, the extent that tributes may be remitted and payments made on account of ceded territories, a new burden upon them. But in no circumstances would this burden exceed 1 crore of rupees, or £750,000 per annum, and there is every prospect of its remaining considerably below this amount by reason of the proposed setting off of immunity debits against the credits raised. The Committee has also made certain recommendations and suggestions with respect to immunities which, if accepted, would result in a substantial addition to federal revenues. It considers it also justifiable to observe that certain provinces as well as certain States will to some extent be a burden on federal revenues and that those provinces will stand in very much the same relation to the Federal government as those States which enjoy immunities and make no corresponding contributions in return.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 27.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P. and Rajputana	160	156	152	143
M.G. Punjab	158	154	150	146
M.G. Oomra No. 3	167	163	159	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	178	174	170	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	172	168	164	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	178	175	171	167
M.G. Punjab-American	188	185	181	177
M.G. Surat	230	227	223	219
M.G. Rajpipla	225	222	218	214



The penny-wise people try to save a few rupees by buying a poorly made safe, but lose all they had earned so hard and saved so painfully. The loss may teach them wisdom but could not bring back the lost fortune. **Do not gamble upon safety.** Remember! the many so called "safes" could never serve the purpose.

Hundreds of such "safes" were ripped open by unskilled hooligans in the Chittagong and Bombay riots. Even safes of well-known foreign makes have been in so many cases easily broken in a few minutes. Godrej safes have so often defeated determined efforts of the craftiest safe burglars fully equipped with tools.

Buy a Godrej safe.

NOTE :—In one case a Godrej Cabinet was placed side by side with a safe of another make. The burglars broke the safe on their first visit but failed to open the Godrej Cabinet even inspite of repeated efforts.

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BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 27.

F.P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 26/7/32	10029000	8903000
Receipts Yesterday 26/7/32	7000	3000
Exports to date 26/7/32	8712000	6891000
Stock at Ports 22-7-32	3453000	2824000
Stock at Interior Towns 22/7/32	1361000	818000
Stock at Liverpool 22/7/32	6718000	5303000
Visible Supply 22/7/32	751000	968000
Quantity in Sight 22/7/32	14698000	1318200(
Quantity out of Sight 22/7/32	13168000	10950000

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 27.

	To-day.	Total
Broach J/A.	300	9,700

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 27.

Linseed Spot	5-13-9
Wheat Spot	4-12-3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	145
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	170
Nagpur/Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Ellichpur Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	163
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	163
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	160
Burwah/Sanavad F. G.	162
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	162
Broach F.G.	170
Punjab/American	180
Punjab/American mix	165
Cambodia	220
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	190
Jinja	240
Busoga	255
Kampala	260

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Apply for samples & rates to:—

The Manager, Sales Department, LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 27.

Bales	Sept. 1 This year.	Since
In full-pressed Yesterday.		
Khandesh		117,032
Central India		116,234
Barsi & Nagar		77,274
Hyderabad/Gaorani		22,219
Berar	33	243,319
Central Provinces		73,787
Total Oomras	33	649,865
Dholera		223,061
N.-W. Provinces		26,970
Rajputana	25	54,416
Sind/Punjab		139,136
Broach		252,152
Coompta and Dharwar	298	66,383
Westerns-Northerns	107	26,192
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		12,[illegible]
Persian		2,[illegible]
American		278,[illegible]
Egyptian and African	405	247,[illegible]
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		[illegible]
Total	463	1,984,[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, July 27

In full-pressed Yesterday. Bales.	Sept to 2[illegible] Jul This ye
Europe	723 135,[illegible]
Japan and China	1,250 704,[illegible]
Coast Ports	100 36,[illegible]
Up-country by Rail	193,[illegible]
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	16,[illegible]
Total	2,073 1,087,[illegible]

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

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Change From Coarse to Fine Counts

Most Profitable Methods Of Converting Whole Working Discussed

(By "Textile Engineer")

In an address under the auspices of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association on "Problem of Fine Spinning," Mr Narayan V. Ullal of the Khatau Makanji Mill stated at the outset that the cotton mills were now changing over from coarse to fine spinning and, therefore, it was absolutely necessary for the spinners to see which was the best method of producing fine counts.

The mills in India being built for coarse counts there were certain very important points to be noted in order to convert the whole working for fine counts. He further emphasised the need for using better varieties of cottons even for fine counts. The mixing also should contain as few varieties as possible at the same time it should be sufficiently large to last for a longer time, producing even yarns.

TYPE OF MACHINERY IN USE

The series of machines required in the blow room was never guided by any rules. Mr. Ullal stated that instances were numerous where the same lines of scutchers for coarse as well as fine counts were used with only slight alterations. For producing fine counts the cotton might be passed through all the machines or some of them omitted and certain settings and speeds required to be altered. The following was a typical series of machines used for coarse and fine mixings:—

SERIES FOR COARSE & FINE MIXING.

1. Hopper Bale Breaker.
2. Hopper Feeder combined with automatic filling motion.
3. Porcupine or lattice opener with piano feed regulating motion.
4. Crightons opener.
5. Dust trunks.
6. Exhaust opener.
7. Breaker scutcher.
8. Intermediate scutcher.
9. Finisher scutcher.

MODIFICATIONS FOR FINE MIXING REQUIRED.

1 & 2 Evenor roller set closer to the inclined lattice.
4. Speed and setting altered.
6. Speed altered.
7. Speeds of fans and beater settings altered.
8. Omitted.
9. Speed of an and beater settings altered.

The above machines with changes suggested for fine cottons were in the opinion of Mr. Ullal used without trouble. He afterwards dealt at length on the proper upkeep of the blow room machines.

USE OF CARDING ENGINE.

Coming to the question of carding engine and its use for fine counts it was stated that cylinder, doffer and flat fillets should be of finer counts, say, 120s 130s \130s or 120s 130s 120s respectively. The number of strippings should be reduced to 3 or 4. Here the utility of the Saco Lowell's continuous card stripper which eliminated stripping was mentioned. Regarding the speed of the carding engine, for good Egyptian cotton, it was suggested that 27" dia. doffer should make 7 revs. per minute, and the speed of the flat should be 2" per minute except in case of very poor cottons were it might be even 3" to 3½", per minute.

TREATMENT OF CARD SILVER.

Dealing in detail with passing of the cotton for fine counts, he stated that from card onwards upto ring frame there were alternative methods of treating the card sliver. They were:—

1
Card
Draw frame (3 or 4 heads).
Fly frames (3 or 4, passages).
Ring or mule.

2
Card
Derby Doubler.
Card
Fly frames as No. 1.
Ring or mule.

3
Card
Silver lap machine.
Comber.
Fly frames as No. 1.
Ring or mule.

4
Card
Silver lap machine.
Ribben lap machine.
Comber.
Fly frames as No. 1.
Ring or mule.

5
Card
Draw frame.
Silver lap machine.
Ribben lap machine.
Comber.

Fly frames as No. 1.
Ring and Mule.

ROVING SUITABLE FOR RING FRAME.

Discussing the systems for producing suitable roving for the ring frame it was stated that the 5th series of machines would give better results. In some cases the Drawing frame was omitted previous to silver lap machine if the ribben lap machine followed it. But the use of one head of drawing frame would certainly give better results. Double combing was also done when very high quality and special yarns were required. In the second combing there was less waste extracted. Mr. Ullal emphasized that it was necessary to keep the machinery well cleaned and oiled and look cheerfully to general maintainance.

Referring to the question of actual spinning, it was said that the ring frame was better than mule for producing fine counts. The alterations in the ring frame for fine counts were introduction of shorter lift and the use of smaller rings in diameter. The diameters of the speed frame as well as the ring frame should be bigger to suit the longer staple and wider settings necessary for the production of fine counts.

Regarding humidity for fine counts, dry bulb temperature of 85 degrees and 60 per cent. relative humidity were suggested to give better results.

TESTING HOUSE AND EXPERIMENTAL FACTORY

Their Urgent Necessity

(BY "OPERATOR.")

In "the Indian Textile Journal" of January last it was stated that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association some time back approached the Indian Central Cotton Committee to suggest the establishment of a testing house with a view to carry on textile and chemical tests on cloth and yarn, sizing materials, lubricating oils, belts, etc. The proposal, it is stated, was considered by the technologisal research sub-committee. It was suggested that the representatives of the trade should be called together by the Mill-owners' Association with the object of forming a sub-committee to discuss the details and form an estimate of costs.

URGENT NEED.

The necessity of physical, analytical and chemical tests on yarns and cloth manufactured and imported in India is keenly felt to-day and it can only be fulfilled by starting a suitable testing house in collaboration with the technological laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee where expert advice can be available.

OLD DEMAND.

The desire of the Mill-owners' Association also to establish an experimental factory in Bombay

(Continued on page 10.)

SVADESHI CLOTH

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Indian Yarns

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THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO.'S "EMPRESS MILLS", NAGPUR,
THE SVADESHI MILLS, BOMBAY,
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In the old days, when money was plentiful, cloth sold itself, so to speak, and the ordinary intermediates were found fairly satisfactory. But to-day things are different---the public has no wish to pay for all these middlemen's profits; so, far-seeing firms such as EDSU sell direct to the public, who thus are able to enjoy the economies of the "Factory to family" policy. Come to an EDSU shop and you will see for yourself the amazing cheapness of EDSU materials. You will have the whole range of EDSU products to choose from, a range wide enough to ensure you finding something that will suit your tastes.

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COTTON

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COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

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WOMEN LIVE LONGER

They Are The "Stronger Sex"

Women are living longer than men. In the County of London alone there are now living 18 centenarians, all but one of whom are women.

There are twice as many women in England over the age of 88 as there are men yet as the Chief Medical Officer of Health shows in his latest figures something like 1045 boys to every 1,000 girls are born each year.

THE STRONGER SEX.

"The reason for women's longevity is not far to seek," Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, president of the New Health Society said.

"Women are quite definitely the stronger of the two sexes. The term 'weaker sex' is utterly unscientific and needs qualifying a very great deal.

"It is quite true that women have not the muscular strength of men. In fact, strenuous exercise as indulged in by men is definitely harmful to women.

"In almost every other respect women are absolutely the stronger of the two sexes.

MORE RESILIENT.

"Women are more resilient than men. They are really built for child-bearing on a very extensive scale. Therefore, nature has provided them with an enormous reserve of energy and vitality.

"Under modern conditions this energy and this vitality are not so frequently dissipated by the normal function of child-bearing. Hence, women may be expected to continue to have much longer lives than men.

"Women's fashions also tend to keep them more healthy. Both sunshine and air can get to their skins.

"The ordinary middle-class housewife gets more exercise than her husband. When he goes to work she commences her housework and perhaps looks after children.

"Her husband does not get this exercise, and as a rule he eats far more."

TRIUMPH OF MOTHER-LOVE

PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).

Frantic and unremitting protests by a starling were rewarded after two days, when workmen hacked through the concrete wall of a house here and released her four babies.

The workmen cemented a hole in one of the eaves of the house, not knowing it was the entrance to the starling's nest.

All that afternoon and all the following day the mother bird flew excitedly about, uttering cries of protest and trying to peck her way through the recent wall.

Finally, neighbours heard chirps coming from behind the cement.

Workmen were called, and while the mother bird waited with a worm in her beak, they punched a hole through the cement and the hungry babies were saved.

"HAVE MOUSTACHES"

Woman Orders Man

Moustaches are in popular favour again.

It is women who have decided that the men must have them, and it is probable that Menjou, Ronald Colman, and Wallace Beery are responsible for the fashion.

"At least three in every five of our male clients who had no moustaches before are growing them now," said the proprietor of a famous hair-dressing establishment in London.

"The 'Charlie Chaplin' is the most popular, but the long, thin dark one, with the top part of the upper lip shaved is a close second," went on the hairdresser.

"One of my clients, a man about 21 years, who is a member of a well-known society family, went down into the country for a month to grow a beard and a moustache. The very first day he came back to town his wife sent him round here to have the beard, not a very successful affair, removed. But he left the moustache."

TESTING HOUSE AND EXPERIMENTAL FACTORY

(Continued from page 9.)

is as old as 1882. At the annual meeting of the Association held in March 1882 it was unanimously resolved that:—"A sub-committee be formed to consider the advisability and practicability of founding a technical school for the purpose of imparting technical knowledge for the art of spinning and weaving and an "Experimental Factory" for Bombay." The first portion of the resolution materialised in the establishment of the V J T Institute but the latter part of the resolution has unfortunately remained untouched and it is for the Mill-owners' Association to reconsider this vital problem, as improvement and labour saving devices for spinning and weaving machinery during the past 30 years have been so many that until the most important and economical of these are tested in an experimental factory it would be risky for the mills to adopt them. So far as India is concerned such a need is greatest on account of the fact that the mills have to depend on machinists' agents who are often unaware about the manufacture of the devices, etc. and their correct results.

If the Mill-owners' Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee desire to do something in the matter, they have the means to do it. A test house as well as an experimental factory would certainly go a long way to help the unscientifically controlled cotton mills in India, which even after working for more than 75 years, have to depend on the old testing methods and the opinion of the machinists' agents.

PANDAY TEXTILE TRUST

Prize Essays

The Managing Trustee, the Panday Textile Trust, writes from 165, Tardeo Road, Bombay:—

"The response to the invitation of Prize Essays issued at the end of March last and closed at the end of May, on the subject of establishing Reading Rooms on the mill premises of our Cotton Textile Industry, was fairly good. In all 42 essays were received, six of which were in the Marathi language. All these were carefully gone through by the Managing Trustee, the Marathi ones were read out to him by an educated Marathi gentleman. The average standard of all the essays was found to be of a very medium character, most of the competitors being apprentices and assistants in different departments of the mills, and members of the clerical staff.

This was expected, as it is the experience of many closely connected with the Indian cotton textile industry that once the upper and lower supervising and technical staff in Indian mills get settled in their positions there is no enthusiasm or effort evinced for their own progress and betterment or of the industry in general, on the lines followed in Europe and America, barring a few exceptions. This, however, may be due to the ten long weary hours of work at the mills and lack of encouragement from owners of mills. Any how the apprentices and assistants of to-day are managers and persons holding positions of to-morrow.

42 ESSAYS SUBMITTED.

Seventeen essays out of the 42 were found to be of very inferior standard, being full of diversions, repetitions, and long irrelevant quotations from books. The six Marathi essays were wholly devoted to the benefit and education of the work-people in general owing to a misunderstanding of the aim of the invitation as laid down in the printed circular. The remaining twenty-five essays were kindly examined by a Mill Superintendent, a Mill Manager, a Superintending Mill Engineer and a holder of high position in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, all of long experience.

Twelve papers of different grades were selected by the four above examiners. These were divided again (of equal merits) into two lots of six each, one of which was kindly examined by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, and the other six by the Director of Industries and the Industrial Engineer of his office having mill experience.

Six graded papers were again selected from the twelve mentioned above, none were found to be deserving of a prize of Rs. 100. Under the circumstances the trustees in their discretion and on the recommendation of the Managing Trustee (a member of the textile fraternity of over 50 years' standing) have decided to split the prizes by awarding three prizes of Rs. 50 each and three of Rs. 25 each.

Six extra prizes, three of Rs. 15, and three of Rs. 10, have been added to the above. The total value of prizes coming to Rs. 308 against a total of Rs. 225 announced in the printed circular.

MACDONALD'S HEAD

WHAT PRENOLOGY TELLS

Mrs. Stackpool E. O'Dell, Principal of the London Phrenological Institute, one of the most famous phrenologists in the world, selects Mr. MacDonald's head to illustrate her character-reading, and to offer a helpful hint to those possessing a similar type of head. She writes:—

Phrenology is a study in which are involved only practical considerations.

It has been discovered that the brain is made up of many parts, each gifted with some special faculty, and that, as a rule, the energy of these parts depends on their development. The brain is also required for the working of our other organs, nerves, and muscles but these apart, every organ has its own value and function, and the presence or absence of these parts is shown in the general shape and conformation of the skull.

Although all human faces are different, heads can generally be classified into so many tapes. There are many modifications and many combinations, but the 42 organs that phrenology has discovered are found in both sexes at all ages.

LENGTH OF SKULL.

Look at the shape of Mr. MacDonald's skull. With the moustache removed and the hair close-cropped, the Premier would took strangely different—but his skull would remain the same.

What strikes us immediately on looking at such a head is the length from back to front. The fullness at the back indicates the presence of the domestic faculties, a love of home and country, a love of children. Such a man will prove a good husband and should make a happy marriage.

The head is high. The moral religion at the top of the skull is therefore fully present. The three organs at the top of the skull are those representing firmness, benevolence, and veneration and here is a head that has all three.

Here is a man of a penetrating brain, one who studies much; a great reader. He will enjoy reading books, not so much for entertainment, but rather for the knowledge that may be gained.

Since the intellectual faculties are coupled with the domestic, he will enjoy seeing good things about him. He will crave for beauty in his home, although it be of a quiet kind.

BLUNT AND OUTSPOKEN.

He will desire to help and improve. If in doing so he sometimes offends, it will be because of that fullness a little behind the ear, caused by the organ of combativeness.

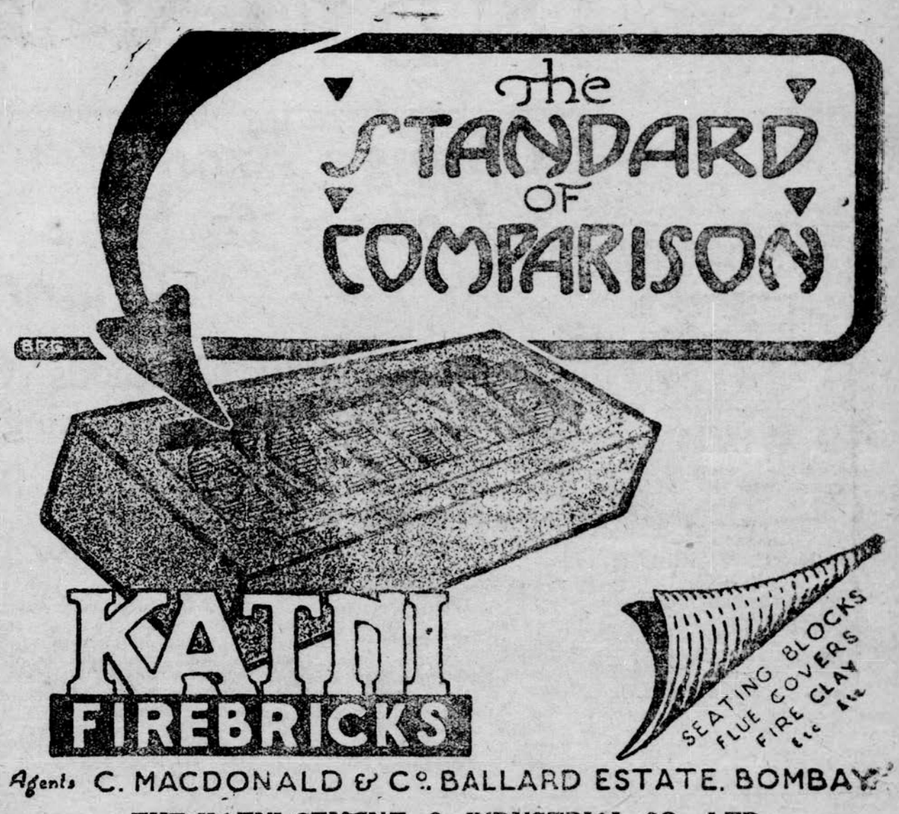
Those possessing this very valuable quality may be blunt and outspoken to the point of aggressiveness. They will not be easily swayed by others, and without realising, it will be antagonistic on occasions for the mere sake of opposing.

Boys or girls possessing a head similar to this should strive to enter the scholastic profession, or employ themselves in some manner that will enable them to influence others to a happy and useful life, and to gratify their own intellectual tastes.

NATIONAL FILM INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 3.)

something uncanny or supernatural about them, as they are always wrought in secret and become manifest only at the sudden moment of disaster. Great trees that look most flourishing—for the bark is scrupulously respected—topple down at a touch when the termites have finished with them." "The work is performed in silence, and at night only a practised ear can detect the sound of millions of jaws devouring woodwork of a house and preparing its ruin." What saves the worl from being devoured by these insatiable insects is cold. The termites can live only in hot air. Let a breath of cold wind blow upon them, and they die!....Oh, for a frost, a long, hard frost!—Sir Ervin,—"Observer."



ADAM TAKES UP SLIMMING

For Eve Has Said He Must

Women have taken so much trouble over their slimming in the past that they are beginning to realise that for too long their men-folk have been getting away with avoirdupois.

"Get your figure down", women are saying now, in effect, "or stay at home."

And so many men are slimming to achieve the fashionable figure.

One South London golf club has a special menu to enable its members to get rid of "that certain something."

Golfers who stick to it rigidly have been known to reduce by as much as five pounds in a fortnight.

Here is the menu:
Fruit juice (clear):
Potatoes (just as you like them, but not as many as you like);
Cabbage and or Beans (thick):
Fish (if really needed, but served with a frown); and
NO MEAT.

The head masseur of a sporting club said that members were going in for early-morning abdominal exercises and strenuous massage.

In Savile-row, too, the word "fat" is taboo. Waistcoats must have that straight line effect this season.

GOAT'S MILK WAY TO BEAUTY

Wash For Face And Arms

Britain is drinking more goat's milk.

Twenty years ago the production was 2,000,000 gallons a year. Six years ago it had increased to 12,000,000 gallons.

To-day it has reached the high figure of 20,000,000 gallons.

And these are the reasons:—
Goat's milk is more easily digested than cow's milk.
It is richer in butter fat;
It is free from tuberculosis germs;

AND

Women have found that it will make their skins more beautiful!

They have learned that a "peach-bloom" complexion can be acquired by simply bathing the face, neck, and arms two or three times a day with goat's milk.

Increasing numbers of smallholders, too, are realising that goats are much cheaper to keep than cows, and that they make good foster-mothers for calves, lambs, colts, and pigs.

The Premier Indian Pictorial Weekly.

The Hindu.

(ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY)

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Swastik League

Report For 1931

The Swastik League has issued its Third Annual Report for the year 1931, from which the following extracts are given.

In the year under report in all 25 meetings of the Managing Committee were held. Out of them 12 were ordinary monthly meetings, one adjourned ordinary meeting, and the remaining 12 were special or adjourned special meetings.

During the year the volunteers of the League were sent on six occasions to keep order at public gatherings and they did their duty in a creditable manner.

As regards the ambulance service the year being a comparatively peaceful one the volunteers had not to attend on public occasions for duty. They, however, continued the ambulance work for the benefit of private persons and they removed 104 patients from one place to another in the course of the year. The work may be divided into two parts viz.: the work done from the 1st January 1931 to 20th October when the League had to depend on the authorities of the Congress Free Hospital for the use of their Ambulance Car. During that period 32 cases were removed. On the 20th October i.e. the Vijaya Dashmi Day the League inaugurated its ambulance service at the hands of Dr. S. R. Moolgaoker, F.R.C.S. and from that day to the 31st December 72 cases were removed. We are glad to report that the work is very much appreciated by the public and the ambulance volunteers are meeting the demand with the same enthusiasm.

In the absence of a Sports Sub-committee the Parade Sub-committee started and carried on tthe following activities:—

1. Football:—Our football team entered into the Indian Football League of Parel, and played a number of matches. These matches have helped the team to get good training and experience.

2. Tug/of/war:—The tug/of/war contests amongs the members on some of the parade days have proved interesting and a source of amusement to the members.

3. Lathi Classes:—The attendance varied from 12 to 40. Mr. Bakre of the Bal Vyayam Mandir and his assistants have been very kind to conduct the lathi classes punctually and regularly.

4. Band Classes: These classes are being regularly conducted by a paid instructor. The volunteers who are undergoing training have been showing saisfactory progress.

An attempt was made to start a new training centre at Dongri which did not materialise. Another attempt to introduce drill amongst school boys was made by seeking the co-operation of the head-masters of three schools, but that it did not meet with any response.

FIRST AID SUB-COMMITTEE

The First aid Sub-committee conducted classes in First Aid to the injured in two terms. About 48 members attended the classes out of which 30 appeared for the examination. 23 candidates being successful were granted certificates by the St. John Ambulance Association Indian Council.

THE SPORTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

On the 20th December 1931 a new Sub-committee called the Sports Sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of looking after outdoor sport and games.

During the year the League celebrated the 2nd Anniversary by inviting several distinguished guests.

The League also celebrated the Vijaya Dashmi Day on the 20th October by holding a ceremonial parade and a route march through the City. On the occasion the ambulance service of the League was inaugurated and prizes for the 5 mile running race were distributed at the hands of Dr. Moolgaokar, F.R.C.S.

The Annual General Meeting of the 29th March 1931, when the report of the Managing Committee for the previous year as well as the Balance Sheets for the same year were adopted and certain alterations in the rules and regulations of the League were passed.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Impressive Steadiness In Face Of Co-ops Selling

TRADE INTERESTS AND LIVERPOOL OPERATORS BUY

BOMBAY, July 27.

The New York cotton futures market early declined yesterday on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on trade buying and Liverpool buying. The steadiness displayed by the New York market is impressive in the face of continued selling by the Co-operative Associations. Stock Exchange and other commodity markets including wheat were steady.

Weather continues favourable for the cotton crop but constant selling by the co-ops. is easily absorbed by trade and shorts. This shows that at the present low level there is less disposition to sell cotton.

To-day we have one private crop estimate as of 23rd July showing condition 68.2 per cent of normal indicating a probable crop 1,25,70,000 bales. This report can be called somewhat bearish but the market either does not believe it or perhaps at present level of prices, a crop of 12-1|2 million bales is discounted.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points which was the lowest level of the day. There was scattered buying throughout the day and prices advanced 11 points from the opening level. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.65c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point. It was a dull session with little business and prices closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.50d.

East Indian cotton futures closed unchanged but the Egyptian future advanced 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 8 points.

PRICE MOVEMENTS.

On the 9th June the New York cotton futures market touched the lowest price when October option was quoted 5.15. There was heavy selling pressure and mills were hedging their unsold stocks of cotton, cotton yarn and cloth. As soon as selling was over prices began to harden on heavy short covering and speculative buying influenced by favourable progress of the Lausanne Conference and increasing boll weevil activity over the cotton Belt in the United States of America. It was more or less a process of technical readjustment of over-sold condition. A rise of 107 points was registered by the 6th July and October delivery advanced to 6.22c.

From the high level prices gradually declined on long liquidation influenced by favourable progress of the crop and a decline of 62 points was recorded in a week, the market touching the low level on the 13th July when October cotton was placed at 6.60. This decline adjusted technical state of the market and prices began to fluctuate within a narrow range following daily weather reports.

Cotton markets are awaiting the next Bureau Report due on the 8th August showing condition of the crop and probable yield. Cotton prices are cheap compared with other commodities and Bears show no disposition to sell as the crop has to pass through the most critical period in the next month. Weather conditions in August play usually a great part in determining the final yield and a week of unfavourable weather very often mars the best prospects while continuance of favourable weather materially increases the crop. We have had a wet June followed by a fairly favourable weather in July which restrained boll weevil activity.

On the whole at present cotton prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite price tendency. It is almost impossible to predict the near future of cotton prices as day to day fluctuations are mostly guided by small developments in the international financial and political situation and sentimental effect of these developments temporarily act on cotton prices. But looking to the general state of cotton trade one will boldly admit that all bearish factors are well discounted. August is a very critical month and excessive heat ranging from 100 to 110 degrees is recorded at several stations over the cotton belt. Hot winds blow over the Belt. Both cotton plants and cotton balls suffer serious damage which cannot be recovered later on. It is a month of crop scares and generally operators do not prefer to remain short on a large scale. The market is preparing for a fresh price movement and we advise caution.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y.—October Highest 5.79 (2-54 p.m.)
Lowest 5.68 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Ottawa Conference and strength stock markets attracting attention American public to commodities.

Wheat.—Weather unfavourable U.S.A. Canada. Crop outlook Danubian States very poor. Feel friendly to Wheat, Rubber, Sugar and Coffee.

Liverpool. — Tenders 17,500. Larger than usual. Business small. New York anticipating bad weather.

New York—Weather favourable for development of plant. Good trade demand. Somewhat better investment demand but co-operative Associations Brokers selling on any upturn. Market shows no indications of any sustained advance for the present. We would adopt a trading position with preference for sales on all upturns. Our private report covers period to and including 23rd July indicated crop 1,25,70,000. Condition 68.2 p.c.

New York.—Cotton scattered showers East. Broader trade demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool agents:—

9-18 a.m.—Light rains in the Eastern belt, Central belt and Arkansas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

12-41 p.m.—Heavy rains along Carolina Coast. Light to moderate rainfall in Amarillo dist. (N.W. Texas) and Texas Gulf Coast.

8-45 p.m. New York:—Steadiness of market is impressive in face of co-operatives selling. Good stocks and Wheat markets helpful.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 26.

October	5.77÷.06
December	5.92÷.06
January, 1933	5.99÷.05
March. 1933	6.14÷.06
Middling Spot	5.80÷.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 26.

October	5.75÷.05
December	5.91÷.06
Middling Spot	5.65÷.05

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool a. closing time)—
New York, July 26.

October	5.59
January	5.92
March	6.07

New York Noon Call.—

October	5.69
January	5.92
March	6.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 26.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
July 1932		4.32÷.01
August 1932		4.31
September 1932		4.31
October 1932		4.32
November 1932	4.32	4.34
November 1932		4.34
December 1932	4.37÷.01	
January 1933		4.40÷.01
February 1933	4.39	4.42—
March 1933		4.45—
April 1933	4.45	4.48—
April 1933	4.45	4.48
May 1933		4.51—
May 1933		4.51
June 1933		4.53—
July 1933		4.56—
Middling Spot		4.50—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

Sakellaridis:—	
July	6.60
October	6.79
November	6.85
December	6.89
January, 1933	6.95
March. 1933	7.04
May, 1933	7.12
F.G.F. Spot	6.85

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 27.

In sympathy with New York advices, the local market opened at about unchanged rates compared with previous Saturday's closing prices. Broach A-M delivery was expected to open at Rs. 184 but it opened somewhat quiet at Rs. 183/8 and prices advanced to Rs. 184 on scattered short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and in the absence of any important business prices relapsed to Rs. 183/8. The session was dull and featureless. Prices remained stationary awaiting Liverpool advices which is expected to open at a rise of 5 points on parity with overnight New York closing. Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 4 points and later advices showed further improvement. Our market improved towards the close and prices were as under:—

Broach J|A. Rs. 170.
Broach A|M. Rs. 184.
Oomra D|J. Rs. 167.
Bengal D|J. Rs. 152.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 27.

October	.....	126.20 —1.20
January	.....	129.90 —1.90

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 27.

100 G.G. Kesha & Co. Badarpur	171
58 G.G Kesha Akola	166
26 G.G. Kesha Malkapur	159
70 G.G. Kesha Dabhoi	169
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Sangrur	147
128 Bussan & Co. Jehur	157
49 Bussan & Co. Akola	160
100 Bussan & Co. Khamgaon	166
200 Oshaman Suleman Bengal	138-1|2
55 Oshaman Suleman Muhu	155-3|8
61 Khatav Mill Bhilwara	144
59 Khatav Mill Jehur	145
25 Khatav Mill Nasirabad	145
100 Bussan & Co. Nagar	157

Daily Weather U. S. Cotton-Belt

East Central and West.—Weather was warm and mostly clear. The rainfall in Meridian was 7|10 inch, while that in Amarillo 3|10 inch.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 26.

T T London on Berlin	14.92-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.80-3/4
T T London on Brussels	25.55
T T London on Madrid	44.37
T T London on Milan	69.46
T T London on Berne	18.21
T T London on Paris	90.46
T T London on Prague	119.87
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.54-3/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 26.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes,—
Sellers 25/3 July/Aug.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes,—
Sellers 25/3 July/Aug.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.—
Sellers 26 Aug.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta,—	
July/Aug. per cwt.	7/10-1/2 Sellers.
C & F Bombay,—	
July/Aug. per cwt.	7/11 Sellers.
C & F Karachi,—	
July/Aug. per cwt.	7/11 Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	8-1/4

LINESEED OIL.
London, July 26.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 12/10-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 14/1-1/2 Jan./Aply sellers.

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/15/10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	1-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-27/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.

£10/17/6 July/Aug. sellers.

LINSEED.
London, July 26.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton. £9/11/3 July/Aug. sellers.
Linseed Lt Plata C.I.F., Hull ton. £7/17/6 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London). £10/8/9 July/Aug. sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

Farm Board Sold 2 Lacs Bales

DRAMATIC GESTURE FROM AMERICA

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co., state:—

Despite favourable weather prices improved on trade buying in sympathy with firmer Wall Street advices. Recently the Farm Board is reported to have sold over 200,000 bales but this has been well absorbed by trade due to the fact that non-interference by the Farm Board in this season's crop will discourage farmers from the holding movement and eventually compel them to reduce acreage substantially when they find that Government financial aid has been withdrawn.

One of the reasons for the precipitate decline in cotton was undoubtedly the frequent interference by the Farm Board and the farmers reliance on the fact that Government would take care of their supplies irrespective of the size of the crop. The withdrawal of Government financial aid together with the cheapness of money and currency inflation will encourage outside investors to take a larger interest in commodities rather than in high prices Government Securities. Politically much significance is attached to Mr. Mellon's home visit and with the recent changed American outlook over the European situation as indicated by senator Borah's speech it may not be a surprise to learn of some dramatic gesture by America prior to the Presidential Election.

GOLD & SILVER

Increased Selling

Bombay, July 27.

The forward silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling pressure. Ashad settlement is over and Shravan delivery is quoted at a premium of As. 10 while Bhadarva delivery is at a premium of Rs. 1/4. Shrawan delivery opened to-day at Rs. 55 and declined to Rs. 54/12. China advices were quiet.

Silver ready Rs. 54-2-0
Shravan delivery Rs. 54-12-0
Bhadarva delivery Rs. 55-6-0
Ready Bar Gold Rs. 28-11-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	112
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6-1/2
National Bank of Indian	40
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2	39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	69-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	103-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	81-1/4
Consols 2-1/2	73-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, July 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	35-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/8
Yellow Metal	31-1/2
Corrugat Sheets Gauge	91/4
Tin English Ingot	128-1/4

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

Broach:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.14
Fine (Good Staple)	4.26
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.38
C. P. Oomra.—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.18
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.33
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.48
Bengal.—	
Good	3.57
Fully Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Scinde.—	
Fully Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, July 27.

Double options premium for Broach A|M delivery is Rs. 37|8 per candy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Straddles

New York—Liverpool—Oct. 295; Jan. 288; March 283.

Bombay — Liverpool — Broach J|Aug. — Liverpool July (4.37) Rs. 20-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay— Liverpool — Broach A|May Liverpool May 4.56; Rs. 14-1|2 at exchange 1|16.

Bombay—New York —Broach A|May (184) — New York May (6.29) Rs. 13-1|2 at 3.54-3|8 Cross Rate.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 26.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	17-1/8
Forward	17-3/16

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 27.

B C Rate T T 1/6
B C Rate D D 1/6
LONDON:—
Banys Selling T T 1/6 1/32 July. August
Banys Selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Sept
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 July/Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32. Sep.|.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377
Banks selling T T 376
Banks buying T T 373
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 675.
Banks Buying D D 695.
AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 105
Banks buying 60 days 101
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 112 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 3/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.54 3/8 26th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 27th instant
Japan/London 1/6 5/8 26th instant
London/Paris 90.66 26th instant
London/Belgium 35.65 26th instant
London/Switzerland 18.25 26th instant
London/Italy 69.75 26th instant
London/Berlin 14.92 26th instant
London/Holland 8.82 26th instant
London/Stockholm 19.48 26th instant
London/New York 3.54 3/4 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £5-15-9 25th instant £5-15-10 26th instant
Silver London Ready 17 25th instant 17 1/8 26th instant
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 25th instant 17 3/16 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 27 3/8 25th instant 27 3/16 26th instant
London discounts 3 mos 27/32 per cent 25th instant 13/16 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 3/16 per cent 25th instant 1 3/16 per cent 26th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

INDORE MARKETS

INDORE, July 26.

Seeds Wheat and Cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21; 22.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18; 20.
Wheat Pissi 16; 17.
Gram 16.
Linseed bold brown 20|8|-
Teelseed 40.
Cottonseed 16|8|-
Cotton (Ginned) Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 65|-80|-.
Cotton (Ginned) Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 55|-; 65|-.
Cotton Broach ready per candy of 784 labs Rs. 170.
Cotton Broach Settlement June July 1930 Rs. 184.
Wheat Flour Superfine (Maida) per bag of 05 srs. 9|8|-
Wheat Flour Rawa (Maida) per bag of 95 srs. 10.
Wheat Ata (Maida) per bag of 90 srs. 7|6|-.
Wheat Chapad (Maida) per pag of 40 srs. 2|10|-.

INDORE SHARE MARKET.

P.N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100-0; 32|-
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100-12|8|- 330|-
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100-10 225|-
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 100-12|8|- 165|-
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100-7|- 110|-
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3|8 81|-
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100-0 40|-
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd 100-0 21|-
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd 50|-
Bank of Indore Ltd 25-0, 21-8|-

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 26.

Demand Bills	3.54-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London. July 26.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton. £11/17/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Rapeseed Torio Hull/Continent.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard	
Ribbed lb. Spot	2 sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Buying In Mill Shares

RISE TOO RAPID TO BE SUSTAINED

Bombay, July 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled firm with fresh buying in Mill shares. There was a good demand for Fazal and Dyeing shares. The buying was not only confined to mill shares but most of the speculative counters received good attention. The undertone of the market was firm and the buying was general.

It appears that the market is over confident in its belief of higher import duty on Japanese cloth but at the same time operators seems to have lost sight of ruined economic conditions of masses in this country. Additional duty on imports of piece-goods from Japan, will not increase the buying capacity and commodity prices are still below the cost of production. Unless prices of commodities materially improve, we believe the present rise will be too difficult to be maintained. Of course cheaper money has induced some investment buying in industrial shares but there are no prospects at present of expecting any big dividends. There is no improvement in the international financial and political situation, we think the rise is too rapid to be sustained.

There is still absence of outside speculative support and the market is still narrow with most of the operations confined only among bazan operators and jobbers.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 655, improved to 657½ and closed at 656 3/4. Fazuls started at 257½ went upto 263 3/4 and closed at 262½. Nagpores improved to 243-3/4. Kohinoors closed at 117½ 3/4. Kohinoors closed at 11E½ and New Creats were done upto 113/12. Bombay Burmas moved within a narrow limit and closed at 316/4. Tata Steel ordinaries improved to Rs. 21 and closed at 20/10. Andhra ordys. were in demand at 913/12 and Power ordys. changed hands at 510. Bombay Trams were done at 110. Hydros were unchanged at 123/2.

To-morrow and the day-after (28th and 29th instant) are the last days for adjusting August settlement business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 27.

Bombay Dyeing 656; 60; 5o; 60; 56
Century 16; 201; 200
Colaba 61; 63-2
Crescent 36; 40-10
Fazul 256; 64; 61; 63; 61
Indore 333; 335
Madhowji N. 8
Nagpur 237; 39; 45, 43
New Great 198; 13
Pearl 138; 42
Simplex 22
Swadeshi 195; 203; 2
Burma 312; 16; 15; 16
Hydro 123
Tram 190; 110
Deff. 240
Ord. 20-8; 21; 20-10
Bundi 14-6
Indian 173
Katni Ord. 165-10
Alcock 117

TEXTILE SECTION.
Bombay, July 27.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0|12
Bombay Dyeing	656/4
Century	200
Central India	243/2
Colaba Land	63/2
Crescent	40/10
Dawn Mills	471 4
E. D Sassoon	)/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	67/8
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	261/14
Gokak	101/4
Hindustan	1452|8
Indore Malwa	335
Indian Bleaching	129/6
Indore Balwa	332-8
Kastoorchand	5-12
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	118/2
Lakshmi	805-0
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	8/0
Model Nagpore	55
Mysore	90/0
New Great	113/12
New City	40/0
Pearl	141/4
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1680
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93|6
Sassoon Silk	45/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	19/6
Swadeshi	202/8
Tata Mills	15/0
Vishnu	1282|8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	580
Amritsar Patti Old	90/8
Central Provinces	65/8
Dhond Bharamati	74/0
Guzerat	47/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/8
Mymensing Rebate	62/0
Mymensing Ltd.	63/0
Pachora Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	65/0
Sialkot Narowal	72/0
Sind Light	46/0
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	64/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	xd. 86
Bank of Baroda	70
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16/4
Eastern Bank	57/3
Imperial F.P.	1086/4
Imperial P.P.	261|4
Union Bank	3/4

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14/6
Gwalior Cement	50/8
India Cement	173/12
Katni Cement Ordy.	165/10
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/12
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11|4
United Cement	72/0

HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121|14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	913/12
Andhra Valley Pref.	1020
Bombay Tram Ordy.	110
Bombay Tram Pref.	68/8
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	xd. 146/4
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	123/2
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	111/4
Tata Power Ordy.	510
Tata Power Pref.	1180

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashodown	117/8
Br. Burma Petrol	2/7
Bombay Burma Old	316/4
Bombay Burma New	106/4
Bombay Steamer	202/8
Bombay Telephone	52|8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	97/8
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	17/14
Jupiter Insurance	0|8
Oriental Insurance	1890/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/2
Port Canning	558/12
Scindia Steam	7/0
Tata Construction	41
Tata Iron and S. Ord	20/10
Tata Def.	240/0
Tata 1st Pref.	125
Tata 2nd Pref.	38/8
Tata St. Pref.	125

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Firm Tone

Bombay July 27.

Government securities ruled firm to-day owing to acceptances of treasury bills at lower yields and firmness of sterling Indian stocks. 3½ per cent opened at Rs. 69-12. There was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 69-6 but again rallied on renewed buying. There is a general enquiry for all securities and prices have improved.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G P Notes	Rs. 99-12
4 per cent 1931-36 Conv	Rs. 95-12
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan	Rs. 94-8
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 78-4
4½ per cent 1934 Bonds	Rs. 99-7
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan	Rs. 88-8
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan	Rs. 95-14
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan	Rs. 96-8
5 per cent 1935 Bonds	Rs. 100
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds	Rs. 102
6½ per cent 1935 T Bonds	Rs. 104-6
5½ per cent 1933-40 Loan	Rs. 101-4

TAXFREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	Rs. 103-12
5 per cent 1933 Bonds	Rs. 101-4
6 per cent 1932 Bonds	Rs. 100-9
6½ per cent 1935 B D L	Rs. 105-8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	Rs. 103-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	Rs. 101-12

CORPARATION LOANS (Taxables)

4 per cent B P T 1974	Rs. 73
4 per cent M Deb 1974	Rs. 72
5 per cent M Deb 1959	Rs. 86-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	Rs. 101-8
6 per cent K P T 1956	Rs. 101-8
6½ per cent B I T 1937	Rs. 103.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1932

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69 DROWNED

German Naval Ship Disaster

SQUALL OFF KIEL

BERLIN, July 26.

Considerable loss of life is feared, following the foundering of the German naval sailing training ship "Niobe" off Kiel, during a squall.

Boats from the Fehmarn lightship and a steamer, which rushed to the scene, have hitherto rescued forty persons. The ship had a hundred cadets on board.

LATER

Sixtynine cadets, it is officially regarded, are lost out of the crew of hundred.

No Trace Of Further Survivors

Sea-planes scoured the scene of the Niobe disaster, but report no trace of further survivors. Naval vessels also made a fruitless search.

All of the Niobe's officers, except the captain and the first officer, are among the sixty-nine victims.

The suddenness with which the Niobe was overwhelmed was emphasised by the captain of the cargo boat Thereserust, which was within half a mile of the scene.

IN TWO MINUTES.

Interviewed by Reuter on the arrival of his boat at Kiel, he said that a dark cloud to the north threatened trouble when he sighted the Niobe in full sail except for the topsail which was furled. The Niobe had just signalled asking the Thereserust's identity when a heavy squall struck the Niobe which capsized in two or three minutes.

Only those on the deck had a chance of rescue. The remainder were trapped and went down with the ship.

The Thereserusts proceeded at full speed to the spot and launched two boats, leaving only the captain and a cook aboard, remained there for four hours and succeeded in rescuing forty persons who were later transferred to the cruiser Koeln. —Reuter.

THE CONFLICT IN INDIA

Radhakrishnan's Appeal To League Committee

Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan has been taking a prominent part in the proceedings of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation at Geneva.

Discussing moral disarmament, he urged the obligation to try to bring moral pressure to bear on powers exploiting other peoples. Indians and Chinese were pacific by training and temperament, but their present conditions, material needs and moral disgust with their subjection were making them wonder whether pacifism was a mistake and militarism the right thing.

The League of Nations, said Prof. Radhakrishnan, should try to enforce justice and equality among all peoples, small and great, backward and advanced.

Nobody could be satisfied with the prevailing conditions in China and India. The Ordinances and thousands of political prisoners were not essentially different from a real conflict. What were those who believed in the League spirit, freedom and self-determination doing for the suffering millions of the East—"Hindu" Special Cable.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY CASTLE

BERLIN (By Mail.)

The Lahneck Castle on the Lahn, across from Stolzenfels, a few miles south of Koblenz, has been opened to the public. The castle, which formerly belonged to the archbishopric of Mainz, is first mentioned in contemporary documents of 1224.

CURRENCY IN THE EMPIRE

Ottawa Committee At Work

OTTAWA, July 26.

Monetary and financial questions came up to-day when the Conference elected a committee to probe the matter. The committee will be headed by the Canadian Minister, Mr. Stevens. The first few days will be devoted to the reports of the Dominions' representatives on the currency and exchange position of the respective countries.—Reuter.

BRITISH STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 26.

Cheerful conditions again prevailed on the Stock Exchange with interest chiefly centred on giltedged securities. The five per cent. War Loan is now over 102 while the 3 1/2 per cent. Conversion Loan attained a new high record of 100 3/4.

Several South Africa minings were also very prominent and despite lowness in copper prices Riotings were strong.

The commodity markets were featureless, but wheat continued very firm.—Reuter.

IT IS N'T A PEACE MOVE

LONDON, July 27.

The report that Mr. Hugo Flinn, of the Free State Treasury, is leaving for London is without foundation. It appears that the report was due to a misunderstanding. Mr. Flinn has been to Cork, whence he has now returned to Dublin.—Reuter.

LATIN AMERICA'S PICNIC WAR

BOLIVIA MOBILISES

Paraguay Ready For Fight

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.

It is understood that Bolivia will declare war against Paraguay on August 6 according to a message from Latpaz, published in the newspaper "Noticias Graficas", on which date the mobilisation of the Bolivian army will be completed.

The message adds that almost the entire army is 'en route' to the frontier, which is virtually closed.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Ascuncion, in Paraguay, that ten thousand reservists have presented themselves for service, but that they have been informed by the authorities that they will be called to the colours only in case of emergency.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CIRCUIT OF THE ALPS

Jugoslavian And Belgian Wins

SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON July 26.

Zurich.—British planes, competing for the first time in an international race for the circuit of the Alps for military aeroplanes, were successful in both categories, namely, bi-planes and monoplanes into which the race, which is restricted to military pilots flying service machines, was divided. The former was won by a Jugoslav, Lieut. Chintitch, flying a Hawker "Fury," which covered a circuit of 260 miles in 68 minutes 38 seconds.

A Belgian, Captain Vander Lindem, flying a Fairey "Fox," was the winner in the biplane section, his time being 85 minutes 43 seconds. Nine nations participated in the contest, which was held under the auspices of the Swiss Aero Club.—Reuter.

LLOYD "BOMB" CASE

Both Accused Discharged

LONDON, July 25.

Summonses against the Brothers Davenport were dismissed at Whitehaven, the magistrates holding that there was no evidence against Basil and that the evidence against Maurice was insufficient to send him up for trial.

They are sons of the Mayor of Macclesfield and brought before the magistrate of Whitehaven in connection with the "bomb" discovered when Lord Lloyd was presenting prizes on June 18 at St. Bees School.—Reuter.

ABSOLUTE MAJORITY FOR MUSLIMS IN PUNJAB

Bombay Sikhs' Protest

The Hon. Secretary, Sri Guru Singh, Bombay, writes:—

"A largely attended gathering of Bombay Sikhs held under the auspices of Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, on Sunday last to consider the rumour that the Home Government with the recommendations of the Government of India have decided to give absolute majority to Muslims in the Punjab, unanimously expressed their utmost dissatisfaction and greatest regret as they consider that a Communal Government in their own sacred home would be most dangerous, intolerable and will create a communal hatred."

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The airmail which left Karachi on July 20 was delivered in London on July 26.

The outward airmail for London left Karachi at 11-15 this morning.—A. P.

NOTHING DOING

Churches Refuse To Intervene In Anglo-Irish Dispute

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. George Lansbury is disappointed at the non-success of his appeal to churches of all denominations to use their influence to terminate the "Disgrace to Christendom," namely, the Anglo-Irish economic war.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied, regretting his inability to take action, and expressing the opinion that the "Prime Minister has done everything possible to induce Mr. De Valera to take a more reasonable attitude."

The President of the Free Church Council has responded saying: "It is inadvisable for the churches to intervene at the present stage."

The Chief Rabbi has replied: "I do not see how any action of mine could advance the cause of peace."

The Pope has not yet replied.

WORLD'S BIGGEST AIRPLANE

Novel Wings

BERLIN (By Mail.)

On the same day on which the great DO-X left Berlin after a stay of several weeks, the new Junkers G 38, the world's biggest land airplane, arrived at the Tempelhof Airport, preparatory to being placed in regular service on the Berlin-Hanover-Amsterdam-London route. The G 38 was operated last year on the same line, and proved so popular that it was decided to convert the freight compartments into rooms for passengers. The great airplane now carries 34 passengers instead of 13. There is a comfortable smoking saloon in the tail, and passengers can sit at tables in the body and both wings, and be served with food and drink from a small kitchen and pantry by seven attendants.

The reconstructed plane has motors furnishing 2,600 horse-power, so that it has been made speedier despite its greater carrying capacity, reaching more than 112 miles an hour, which makes it one of the fastest passenger planes in the world. Noteworthy is the novel shape of the wings, constructed according to a Junkers patent which makes it possible to decrease or increase the plan's speed, which is a matter of great importance in starting or landing. The speed can be cut down to about 55 miles an hour when landing, so that the passengers hardly note the contact with the ground, although the G 38 weighs 24 tons.

EX-KAISER'S FUTURE

LONDON, July 26.

Hague.—The reply to M. Vos's question in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament regarding the alleged political activities for the ex-Kaiser may not be delivered for some days.

The question which has been put in writing will receive the most careful attention of the Premier before he replies.—Reuter.

We have received a copy of Turf Special from the Cole Frinting Works, one of the pioneer publishers of racing literature in Bombay. The book contains results of races held all over India and other valuable statistics required by the racing public, and is a valuable guide for picking winners. Considering the mass of information given and the attractive manner in which the book is printed, the price of annas four is cheap. We can recommend this little book to those who desire to have upto date information ready at hand.

Belgian Drive Against Communists

EDITORS ARRESTED

LONDON, July 26.

Brussels.—The Government has begun a big drive against Communist activities in Belgium following the strike in the coalfields which indicated that Communist organisation was reaching a dangerous pitch. Investigations, at Hainaut, Liege, Brussels and Antwerp revealed preparation for the overthrow of the existing regime. The number of arrests includes the French and Flemish editors of the "Drapeau Rouge."

The police found a quantity of propaganda literature and correspondence at the house of a Professor of Brussels University who fled after burning a number of papers and letters which showed that he was seeking information regarding the national defence from artillery officers. The introduction of the French communist newspaper "Humanite" into Belgium has been banned.—Reuter.

TEACHING POLICEMEN POLITENESS

KARLSRUHE (By Mail.)

A special course is being given in the Baden Police and Gensdarmes School to teach the police how to deal with foreign visitors in an especially courteous and helpful manner. Particular attention is also to be paid by them to combating noise in Baden's health resorts, the best known of which, including Baden-Baden, are situated in the Black Forest.

31,000 SINGERS IN A FESTIVAL

Thirty-one thousand singers took part in the great German Sanjerbundes fest, celebration at Frankfort-on-Main (Germany) held from July 21 to 24. Of these over 5,000 were Germans living in foreign lands including Palestine and South-west Africa and the United States.

PUNJAB'S ACTING GOVERNOR

Muslim Committee Thanks Sir Samuel & Viceroy

The following are copies of the telegrams dated 22nd inst. sent by Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, President Muslim Committee, regarding the appointment of the Hon. Captain Sikandar Hyatkhan as acting Governor of the Punjab.

(1) TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

"Thank you on behalf of self and Muslim Committee for appointing Hon. Sikandhar Hyatkhan Acting Governor Punjab, selecting deserving Indian, and consideration for public feelings very much appreciated".

(2) TO THE PRIVATE SECRETARY VICEROY

"Please convey Viceroy thanks of self and Muslim Committee for appointing Hon. Sikandar Hyatkhan, Acting Governor Punjab, selecting deserving Indian, and consideration for public feelings very much appreciated."

All-India Industrial Exhibition At Sholapur

The G I P, B L R, M & S M and B B & C I railways have granted concessions for the carriage of exhibits for the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Sholapur.

To provide against the rainy weather, the stalls are constructed of pucca wooden and iron structures covered with G I corrugated sheets. Electric supply lines have been laid all over the exhibition enclosure.

Exhibitors intending to display their goods can apply to the Secretary, Distribution Committee.

Abortive Land Transport Scheme

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court (1) Edward James Woodfall, (2) Jawad Hussain Latif Hussein Rizvi and (3) Karamdin Imammuddin Chowdhary were put up on charges of cheating, conspiracy, forgery and criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Somji (Senior) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J. Gomes and W. J. Selwyn defended accused No. 1 (Woodfall); Mr. Rodridgues appeared for accused No. 2, and Mr. Jhabwala for No 3.

Another man Kanaiyalal Desai who is alleged to be responsible for the forgery, was granted the King's pardon and has turned an approver.

120 CRORES SAVINGS

In September 1930, Woodfall addressed a letter to the Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes, suggesting a scheme for honeycombing the presidency with a system of land transport known as "the rutway", which, he stated, was cheap, quick and efficient, and was largely in use in Europe, America, South Africa and the Dominions. Woodfall pointed out that the system would effect a saving of Rs. 120 crores in the land transport of India, and would find employment for a large number of retrenched railwaymen. The Governor sent the letter to the P. W. D. Secretariat who informed Woodfall that Government had a number of proposals for constructing railways in the presidency, which had been held over by the Railway Board for want of funds for the present but at the same time assured Woodfall that his scheme would receive full consideration.

Woodfall, at this stage, turned his attention to the project of a Salsette Central Railway, which Government intended to construct and for which tenders were invited.

Accused No. 2 (Rizvi) introduced to Mr. Woodfall two persons from Navsari as would-be financiers— Gulam Mahomed and Mahomed Hakim Syed. These two having failed, the complainant Abdul Majid Amir Miyan was introduced as a financier.

SHORT-LIVED PARTNERSHIP

Abdul Majid's father, Amir Miyan, obtained from Woodfall an undertaking that Woodfall would return within six months Rs. 15,000 which was to be advanced to him at two per cent interest. Abdul Majid then brought Rs. 12,000 into the partnership which had been formed between the five partners. In three weeks, this partnership was dissolved on August 28, 1931. Woodfall, thereupon, recovered from the P. W. D. Secretariat, the two Government pro-notes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 which had been deposited in connection with the partners' tender for the Salsette Central Railway which Government proposed to construct. Abdul Majid and Gulam Mahomed then demanded these notes from Woodfall who refused, on the ground that the G. P. notes formed a partnership asset. Owing evidently to mutual distrust, Woodfall and Rizvi refused to return the notes to Abdul Majid, unless Woodfall's claims for expenses of the partnership business for three months were paid.

FORGED ENDORSEMENTS

Abdul Majid complained to the police who, however, refused to interfere on the ground that the dispute was of a civil nature. Later on, the notes which originally stood in the name of Abdul Majid, were endorsed to the second accused who, in turn, endorsed them in favour of the third accused. The third accused, who was running a business called "Anglo-American Trading Co." sent the note for renewal to the Public Debt Office, owing to a technical irregularity. In the meanwhile, this office received a "stop" issued by Abdul Majid, and referred the matter to the C. I. D. for investigation. The accused were then arrested by the police. Kanaiyalal Harilal Desai, who according to the prosecution, forged the first endorsement at the instance of the second accused, was also arrested later. He subsequently turned an approver.

STEWARDS' CUP

Long Odds Winner

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 26.

The Stewards' Cup run over six furlongs at Goodwood to-day resulted as follows:—

SONELOID	1
SLIPPER	2
POLAR BEAR	3

Twenty-one ran. Won by short-head; three-quarters of a length separate second and third.

Following were the starting prices: 33 to 1 against Soneloid; 100 to 7 against Slipper; 25 to 1 against Polar Bear.

FINNISH FASCISTS ON TRIAL

Prisoners Taken To Court Under Cover Of Night

HELSINGFORS, July 26.

The trial has opened at the High Court of two hundred members of a Lapua political organisation involved in the "Fascist" revolt which broke out in Mantsala in March. The accused include General Wallenius and the Lapua leader Kosola, and comprise only the ring leader as, after the revolt was crushed by the Government, the rank and file were given amnesty.

Greatest secrecy surrounded the removal of the prisoners to the court-house under cover of night to avoid popular demonstrations by the numerous sympathisers.—Reuter.

NEW COTTON MARKET FOR CITY TO OPEN TO-DAY

One more cotton market will be opened in the city to-day (Thursday) 12 noon under the name and style of the Indian Cotton Exchange. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, will perform the opening ceremony.

So far there are two cotton markets in the city, one trading under the control of the East India Cotton Association, and the other under the control of the Shri Mahajan Association.

The Government of Bombay intend to place a bill before the Legislative Council when it meets in September. It will contain a clause under which any association fulfilling certain conditions to be laid down in the bill will obtain recognition by the Government.

Liverpool and New York, Chicago and New Orleans, which do a much larger volume of business every day than Bombay, are content with only one cotton exchange each. Bombay outnumbered each of them long ago by having two markets and she now proceeds a step further by the opening of another market for cotton business.

It is, however, difficult for a new organisation to assail the well-established position of the East India Cotton Association, which does a large amount of regular business. It already enjoys recognition by the Government of Bombay. Three-hundred and fifty members of the Mahajan Association in a well-known "Satta" case, some years ago were arrested and tried but the case was later withdrawn.

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